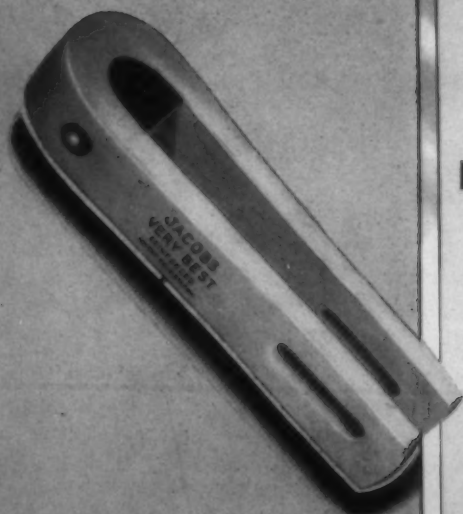


textile bulletin

Every weaver should be interested in
"Cloth Defects In The Gray And How
They Affect Bleaching," by Dr. R. E.
Rupp of Pacific Mills. His discus-
sion starts on Page 32 of this issue.



This Jacobs Lug Strap is made of best quality duck, specially reinforced at points of wear and stress, and is fused with special hide glue. Like all Jacobs products, the Reinforced "Verybest" Lug Strap, with or without plug, is a result of 77 years experience in loom accessory manufacture.



ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 63

JACOBS

2 1948

**REINFORCED "VERYBEST"
LUG STRAP**



**A LOGICAL RESULT OF 77 YEARS
of
CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT
AND RESEARCH**



E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



"ROLL"-CALL

*shows top worsted mills winding with Roto-Coners**

Introduction of the all-metal (wear-resisting) rotary traverse allows mills winding the more abrasive yarns to increase winding room production with Roto-Coners*.

Today, an impressive list of mills testifies to the success of the Roto-Coner* in winding wool and worsted yarns.

The Rotary Traverse is a one-piece combination driving drum and traverse guide — precision grooved, dynamically balanced. By eliminating cams, it permits higher winding speeds (550 ypm for paper coning) and saves replacing fast-wearing parts. It needs no greasing, no adjustments, eliminates vibration.

And packages wound on the Roto-Coner* are free from imperfections and inequalities caused by slip drums, too small an angle of wind, and wear on reciprocating parts.

Read Bulletin 144 for more facts about America's fastest-selling winding machine.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Utica, Charlotte, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, Montreal, Hamilton, Canada; Manchester, England; Paris, France; Basle, Switzerland

Agents in every principal textile center in the world.

23-7-11



ROTO-CONER*

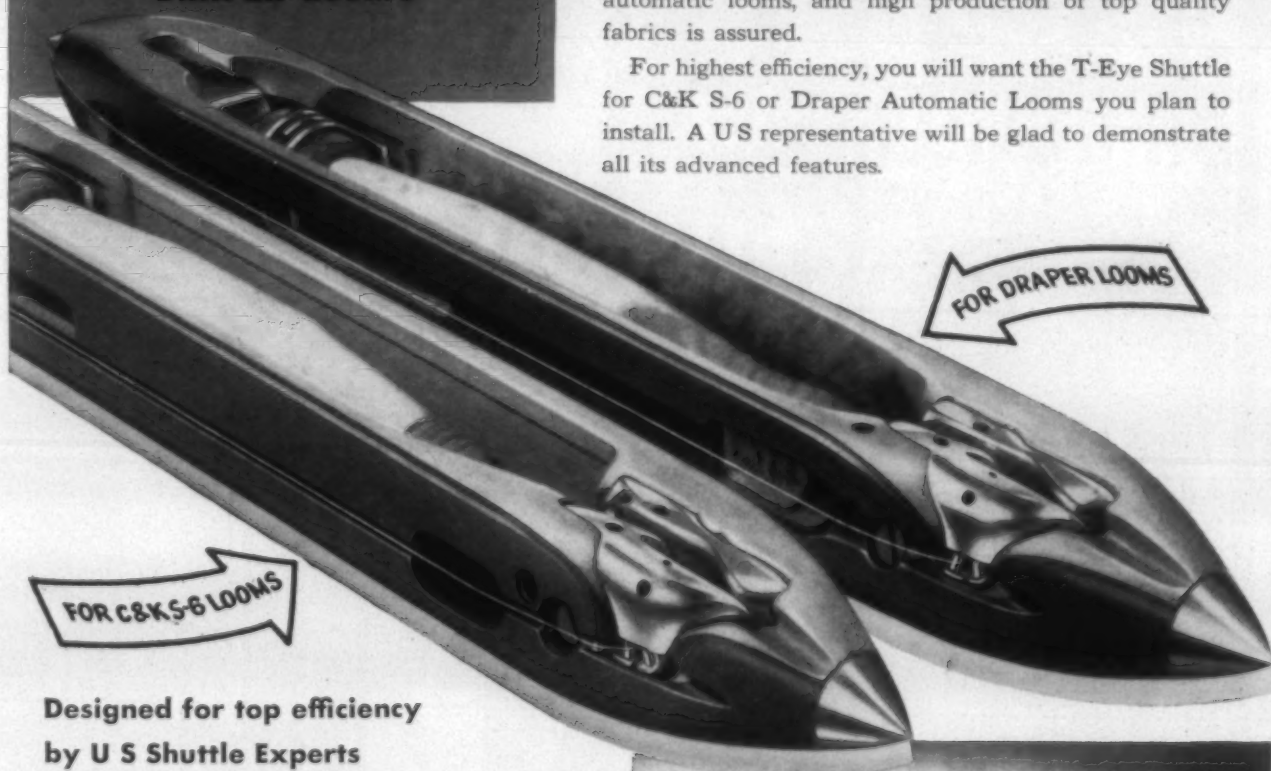
WARPING CONES — DYEING PACKAGES — PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

THE **NEW** US **T-eye** IN SHUTTLES FOR EITHER **C&K S-6 or DRAPER LOOMS**

● BY REDESIGNING the entire eye on automatic loom shuttles, U S offers a notable improvement in threading efficiency. Named the T-Eye (for tension), it features a far superior delivery and trap. The positive trap on the outlet, locking the filling between delivery posts, prevents unthreading from the outside of the eye.

The filling yarn is definitely trapped in the eye on the second pick after transfer. It is also held at the proper position with relation to the thread groove at all times. This means much less filling breakage. Full advantage can be taken of the higher operating speeds of modern automatic looms, and high production of top quality fabrics is assured.

For highest efficiency, you will want the T-Eye Shuttle for C&K S-6 or Draper Automatic Looms you plan to install. A U S representative will be glad to demonstrate all its advanced features.



**Designed for top efficiency
by U S Shuttle Experts**

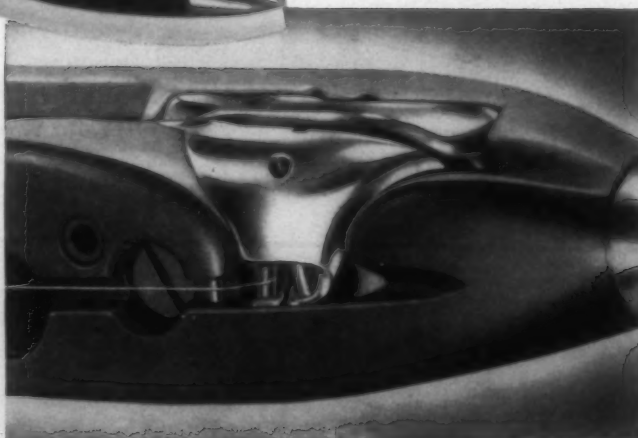
With the outside delivery pins set at an angle, the filling yarn is kept at its proper position with relation to the thread groove. It does not ride at one point,—thus wear on the pins is equally distributed.

The tension pads have been redesigned and made longer and deeper, permitting more uniform tension control.

A newly designed front hook in the eye prevents filling from unthreading from the back.

The eye is set on a strip of live rubber to absorb "rocking" effect in service and prevent loosening in the socket.

Die cast of brass and formed to tolerances of .004" to .005", the eye permits complete interchangeability. When necessary, change-over to a left hand eye for left hand twist can be made in less than five minutes.



Available for Prompt Delivery

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Young & Vann Supply Co.
Birmingham



Houghton Presents

9 STEPS THAT LEAD TO STEPPED-UP WARP SIZE EFFICIENCY

A PICTURE STORY OF THE SIMPLE,
LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE
HOUGHTON WARP SIZE CHECK-UP TEST



1 The test's first step is made during regular mill operation. Moisture conditions, checked at the slasher by the Moist-o-graph (shown above), are controlled to increase sizing efficiency.



2 Many sizing formulae may be used in the test. Unsized and variously sized warp samples are removed from the slasher by our Size Specialist, without interfering with mill production.



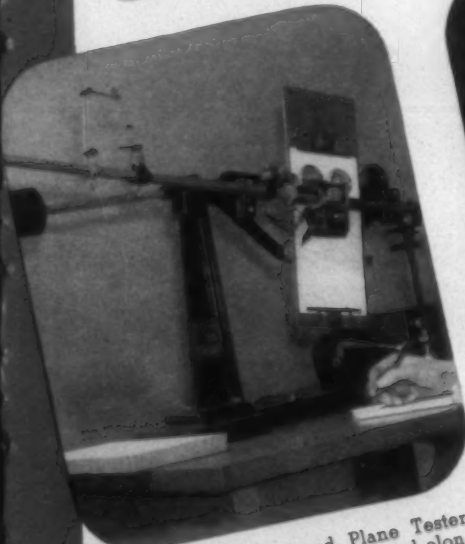
3 The samples, packed in air-tight jars, are sent to Houghton's completely equipped textile laboratory in Philadelphia, along with all pertinent data from the mill.



4 Moisture content is determined as the sample is received so mill conditions may be checked. Warp is then dried, weighed, and subjected to chemical and physical analysis.



5 All sizing, natural waxes and gums originally in the cotton are boiled off. Dried and reweighed, the boil-off and amount of size added are determined.



6 This Scott Inclined Plane Tester finds and records single-end elongation and breaking strength. An average of 15 tests is used in making this determination.



7 Microphotographs, 8 to 16 times the original size, present visual evidence of how sizing affects yarn. Threads are stretched on a special frame for photographing.



8 The final report compares various sizing formulae and their influence on weavability. Warp strength, elongation, amount of size added and moisture conditions are set forth.

The Houghton Warp Size Check-Up Test is completely confidential and available only to the mill requesting it. The test consists of a study of actual mill conditions, a sizing demonstration using the mill's regular equipment and comparative analysis of various warp size formulae. May we talk it over with you?

HOUGHTON-SIZE CW

Regardless of conditions and equipment, efficient sizing can not be obtained without a reliable, concentrated size softener. HOUGHTON-SIZE CW, a one piece sizing agent combining softener, binder and plasticizer, has proven its merits in production as an economical compound offering improved weaving results at low kettle cost.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
303 W. LEHIGH AVE., PHILADELPHIA 33, PA.
1301-05 W. MOREHEAD ST., CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.



9 This is a 16-times enlargement of warp threads, taken from a typical report. These microphotographs clearly show how proper sizing improves fiber lay and smoothness.



AMCO fan units for controlling air intake are easily installed without sacrifice of interior machine set-up.

EQUAL THESE

BENEFITS FROM AMCO HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

- Reduces excessive temperature and holds relative humidity at point best suited to fibre and process.
- Increases worker comfort and efficiency.
- Speeds production in high friction (heat) areas.
- Assures even yarn counts and increases breaking strength.
- Waste and fly greatly reduced.
- Gradually increases regain for good roving and consequent better spinning.
- Drafting of fibres smoother and more compact.

Modern, insulative glass bricks pave the way to interior heat and moisture control in this mill. AMCO fan-powered air intakes alternate with automatically controlled vents.



• If your mill is already equipped with a humidification system, you have taken the first step to improve quality and increase production.

Your next step—AMCO Evaporative Cooling—utilizes your present humidification system to obtain top quality and maximum production.

With the AMCO Evaporative Cooling System the desired relative humidity is accurately maintained by introducing atomized water spray.

The frictional heat of high speed machines is absorbed by evaporation of the moisture in conjunction with carefully controlled air flow. No expensive changes are necessary . . . no air ducts to install . . . no jump in maintenance costs.

Why not take this second step now? An AMCO engineer will be glad to show you how you can modernize your plant simply and economically for better quality and increased output.

AMCO

HUMIDIFICATION and COOLING

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. AFFILIATED WITH GRINNELL COMPANY, INC.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

When
you
buy
DRAPER
LOOMS

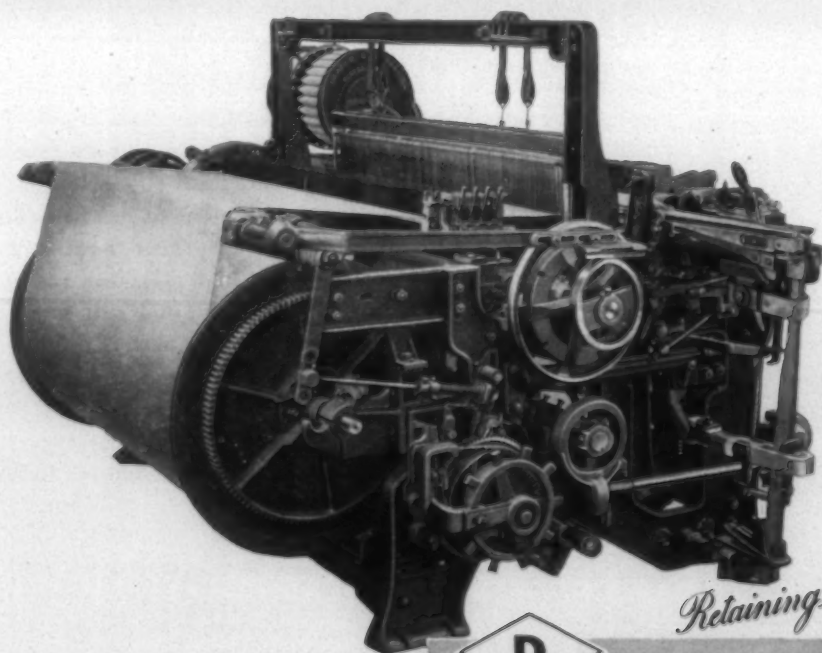
you are

Buying Performance!

More important—you are buying PROVED performance. That you can get more and better cloth at less cost from Draper looms is not just an idea . . . it is an accepted fact . . . proved beyond doubt.

Our present high speed loom is a far cry from the early days when the first automatic loom was merely a collection of mechanisms attached to a common loom. Today's loom is a closely integrated, carefully designed and planned machine for the mass production of high quality cloth.

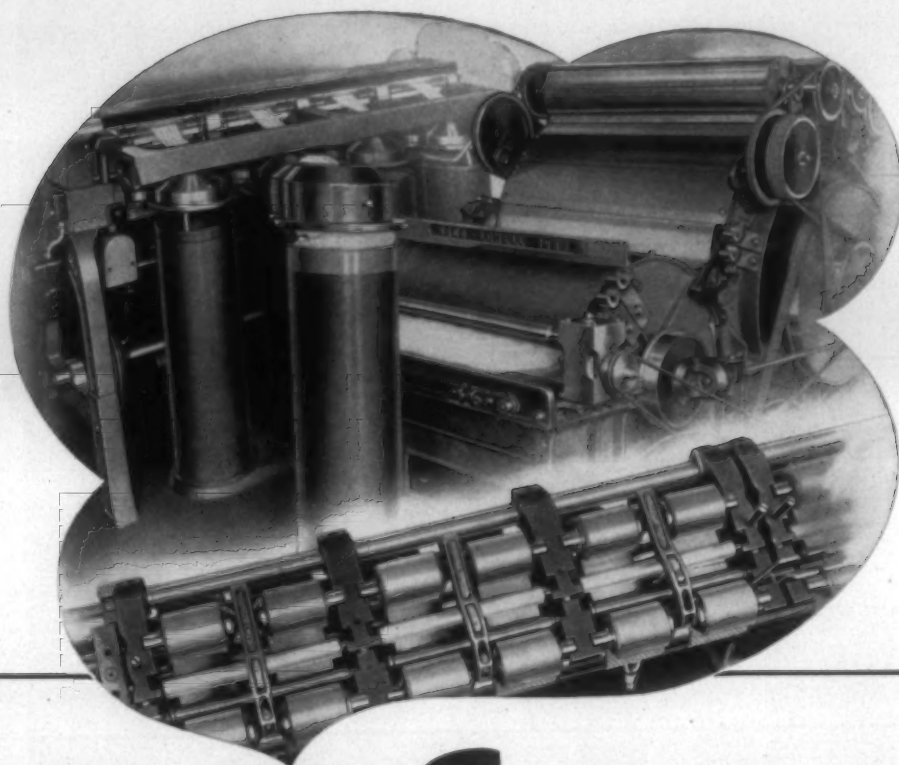
The matchless performance of this loom is the sum total of your experience and ours; a development of the ideas, the skill, and the labor of many men. But you can expect still better performance. Day by day we press the search for new ideas, for new and better construction. Our loom is constantly being improved. It will be a better loom tomorrow.



Retaining leadership through research...

D

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE—MASSACHUSETTS U. S. A.



READY-MADE *Experience*



... with Saco-Lowell Specialized Machinery you can change from cotton to synthetics and back again without expensive mechanical alterations or serious loss of production.

Because fashion is so unpredictable—the need for equipment which can meet almost every changing trend, is practically a must today. But these changes must be such that they can be made quickly, economically, and efficiently.

Saco-Lowell has developed the equipment to meet these needs and requirements. With this new equipment you are ready to process whatever yarn may be in demand from one season to the next. You can blend, prepare and spin most of the accepted synthetic fibres now in commercial use today—and if necessity requires, convert to cotton processing with just a few mechanical changes.

Our engineers can be of great help to you on this important subject. Feel free to call on them for consultation and service.

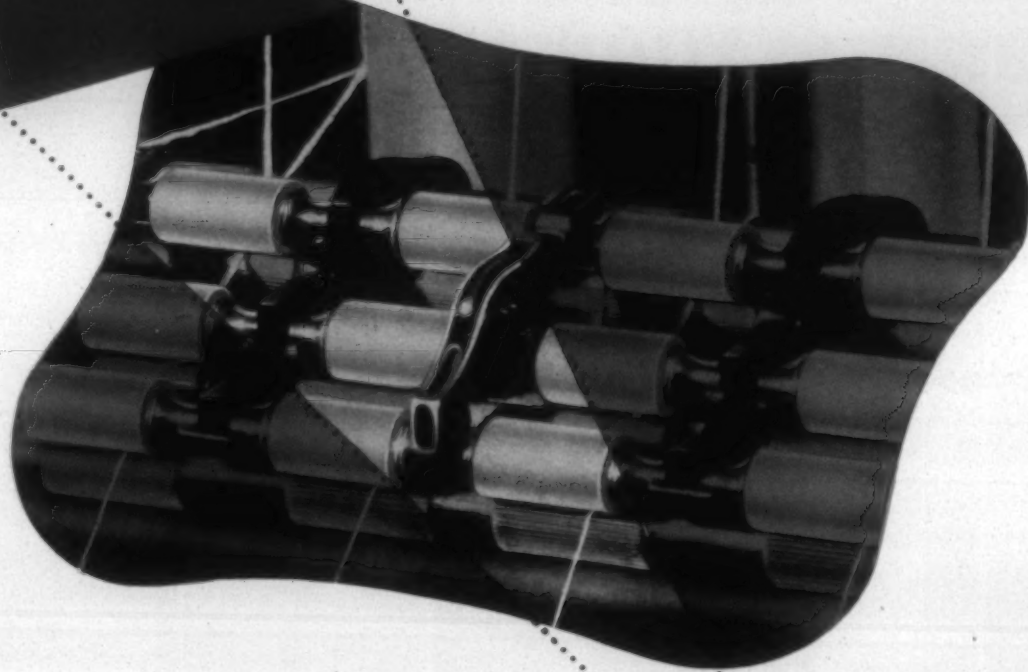
SACO-LOWELL SHOPS — BOSTON

Shops at Biddeford, Maine

Branches: Charlotte • Greenville • Atlanta

Daycos

never groove, hollow out, flatten or distort



Dayco roll coverings are especially engineered with an extremely durable surface, perfect cushion and exactly the right coefficient of friction. That's why they won't groove, hollow out, flatten or distort, no matter how long they run . . . why they outlive all other type roll coverings.

Whether you use flat or revolving clearers, whether you draft cotton or synthetics, Dayco roll coverings will produce better quality yarn, more economically. A Dayton textile product engineer will gladly demonstrate these advantages to you. He'll call at your convenience. Write today, to . . .

TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION • DAYTON RUBBER

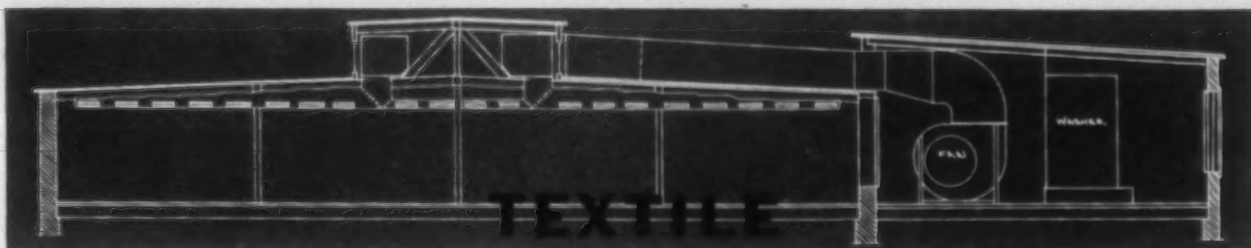
Main Sales Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Factory: Waynesville, N. C.

MORE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SPECIFY DAYCO COVERINGS

- Large reduction of ends down
- More of the foreign elements are removed from yarn
- Specially compounded for uniform wear, lengthening service life
- Same trouble-free service, for special types of synthetic and synthetic blends of yarn
- Not affected by humidity or temperature changes
- Oil resisting and static-free
- No grooving—less ends down
- Easy to apply

Dayton Rubber



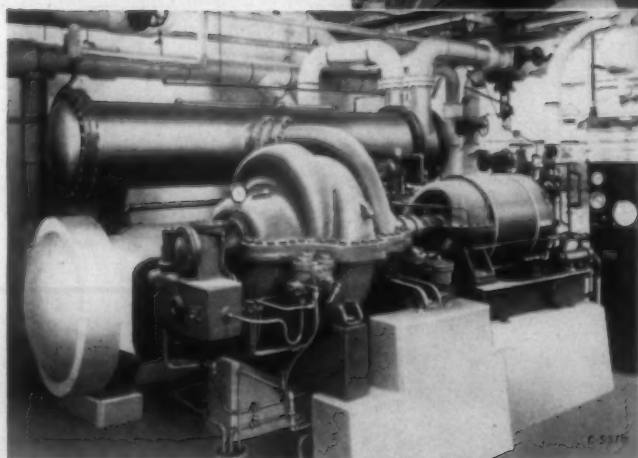
CENTRAL STATION AIR CONDITIONING

by Bahnson

Whether a large capacity installation or one of moderate size, the Bahnson Central Station System can be tailored to specifications required and designed for humidifying, heating, cooling, dehumidifying, air filtering, and ventilation—automatically controlled.



Bahnson Air Washers in central station installation handling 275,000 cubic feet of air per minute.



Worthington refrigerating compressor, combined with Bahnson Central Station Air Conditioning System, provides absolute temperature and humidity control regardless of outdoor weather conditions.

Bahnson System
AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
THE BAHNSON CO WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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A HONEY

OF A

Shuttle

for the new S6 LOOM

Southern

Micromatic Finish Pads

For positive first pick
and running tension.

The Most Perfect Steel Thread Cutter Plate on the Market

Mirror finish surface—
Tool and Die Hardness
insures positive cut off.

Spring Assembly

A precision job of al-
loy steel, heat treated
—assures accurate
bobbin alignment. A
No. 1 requirement for
hi-speeds and fine
yarns

Patented #300 Series Eyes

Requires no change for S & Z winds.
Interchangeable styles for fine and
coarse weaving. Most compact, per-
mitting maximum amount of bobbin
and clearance. Super-sanded, — no
burrs, — no sharp edges.

Positive Locking Device

For adjusting screws. Assures con-
stant uniform tension of filling.

The Bottom of Shuttle

Made of Ste-Hide (Phenolic
Impregnated Cloth). In-
creased strength under the
spring,—increased smooth-
ness for tender yarns—with
wear and tear. Eliminates
"blisters" & delamination.

Shuttle Tips

Another innovation of
Southern Engineers,
which makes the tip
and the dogwood to
which it becomes a
part, one definite unit,
— no loosening, — no
coming out.

**This Shuttle can be designed and made
with the celebrated L. F. P. Principle for
increased bobbin capacity.**

Immediate delivery on sample orders

Let us give you full details

Southern Shuttles Division

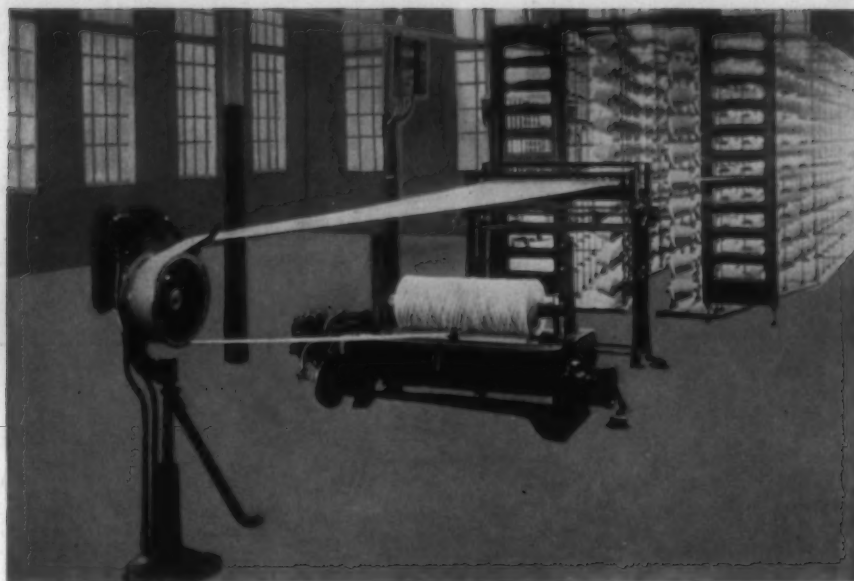
(Where Close Tolerance Workmanship is an Art)

of **STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**

621 E. McBee Avenue

Greenville, S. C.

Latest Data
on
Shuttles
#2
Read and
Retain



The Cocker High Speed Ball Warper

with Magazine Cone Creel and Electric Eyeboard Stop Motion

*Makes Better Warps
and assures*

*Write for
full information*

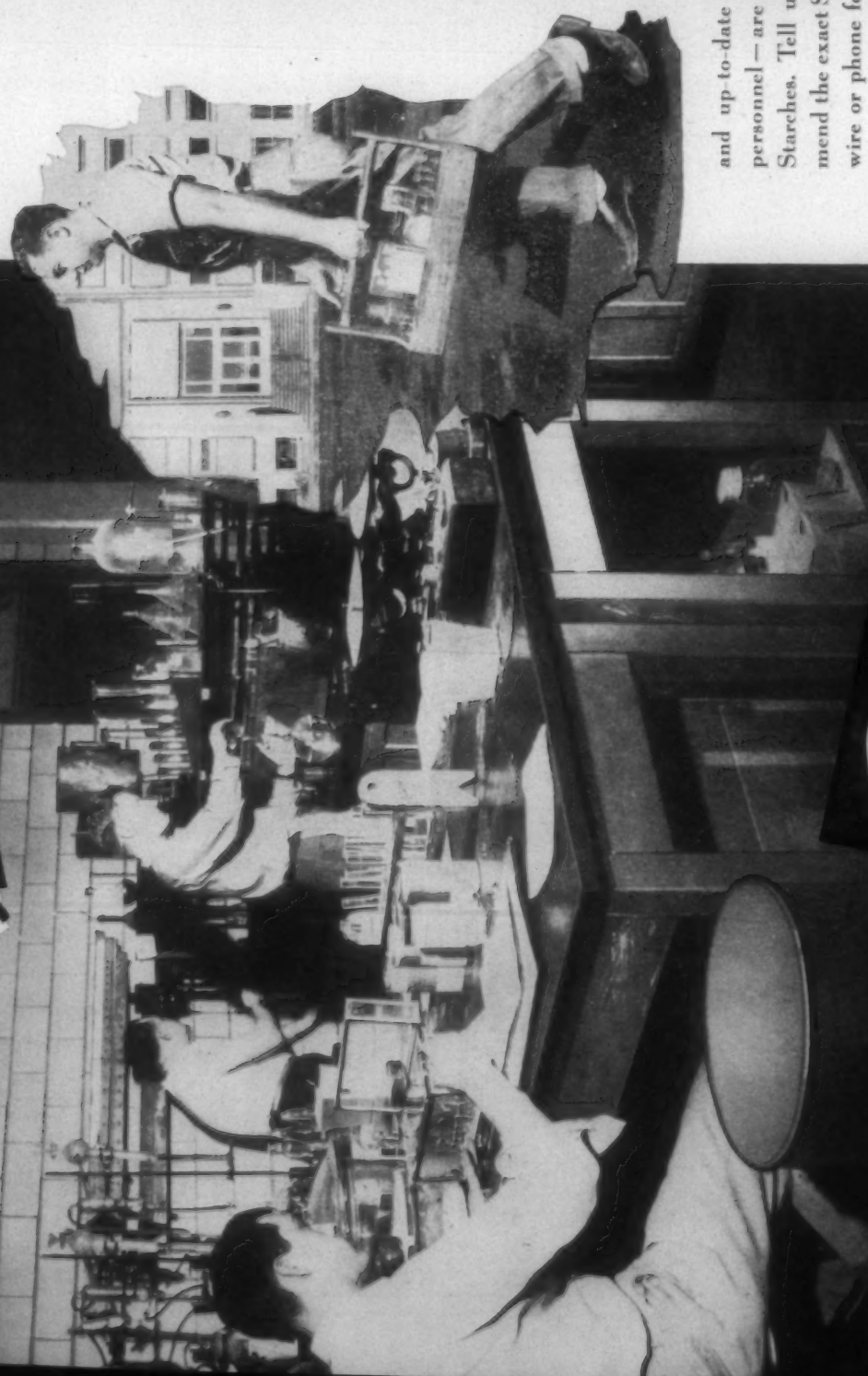
★ Better Dyeing
Better Mercerizing
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COCKER
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COMPANY

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

*World's Largest Designers and Builders
of Complete Warp Preparatory Equipment*

better *Quality* through research



The Control Laboratory at A.E. Staley Manufacturing Company. During every 8 hours of operation 6 samples, from various stages of processing, are tested to guarantee highest quality of all Staley Textile Starches.

Highly trained laboratory technicians are on the job day and night — keeping vigilant watch over production uniformity — to guarantee the uniform high quality and dependable performance of every shipment...permitting sizing formulas to remain constant.

Staley's complete line of Textile Starches makes it possible to select the correct starch for any sizing formula. Over a quarter-century of practical experience in serving the industry — the most modern and up-to-date laboratory facilities and highly trained personnel — are behind the superior quality of Staley Starches. Tell us your requirements and we can recommend the exact Staley Starch for your sizing needs. Write, wire or phone for complete information.



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STALEY STARCHES

A. E. STALEY MFG. COMPANY

DECATUR, ILLINOIS



More Spindle Hours of Operation
with
**CHARLOTTE LONG-DRAFT
SPINNING APRONS**

Made of the most select Calfskin, by Charlotte Craftsmen whose many years of experience in the manufacture of Charlotte spinning aprons results in these very special advantages:—

- Uniform Thickness
- Stronger Lap
- Perfect Balance
- Accuracy to exact Specifications.

Our convenient location in the very heart of the southern textile manufacturing area is an important factor in rendering "Service when you need it," day or night.

CHARLOTTE
LEATHER BELTING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

COMPLETELY INTEGRATED OPERATION

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FINISHED CLOTH . . . GREY CLOTH
FABRICATED HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES



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HEAD OFFICE:

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NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

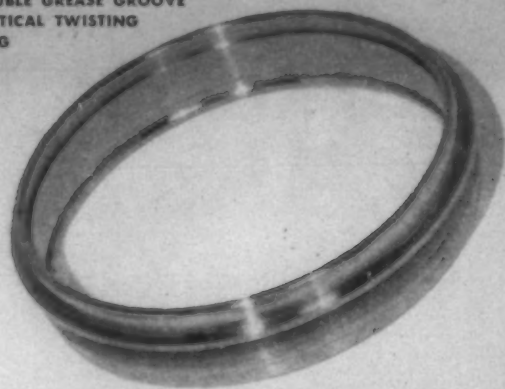
CHICAGO	•	BOSTON	•	PHILADELPHIA
ST. LOUIS	•	DALLAS	•	LOS ANGELES

H & B SPINNING

1 MAIN VERTICAL
TWISTING RING



2 DOUBLE GREASE GROOVE
VERTICAL TWISTING
RING



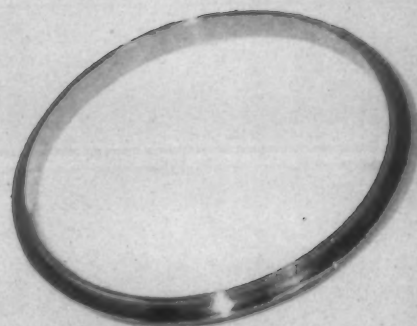
3 DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE
SPINNING RING IN
HOLDER



4 COMMON SPINNING
FLANGE RING



5 NARROW VERTICAL
TWISTING RING



6 DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE SPINNING RING



Quality Rings

Rings for spinning and twisting are fashioned with full awareness of the meaning of quality at H & B. They are designed, turned and inspected by skilled engineering craftsmen, and are recognized throughout the textile industry as unsurpassed in quality of manufacture and

performance.

Completely modern in design, H & B rings are distinguished by several exclusive innovations. One such feature, recently designed and developed, materially reduces wear on both ring and traveler.

H & B AMERICAN

Builders of Modern

FACTORY EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT

AND TWISTING...



ROCKWELL HARDNESS TESTER



RING INSPECTION

From the beginning, modern precision turning equipment in the hands of skilled workers fashions the finished product to exact standards of smoothness and roundness. Proper heat treating hardens the steel for lasting durability. Inspection assures complete conformity with our rigid standards and rejects defective rings, however slight the flaw. The burnished luster of

the rings must be perfect, their roundness and hardness correct to the most exacting degree.

When you order rings from H & B you know that every detail in their design and manufacture means superior ring performance on your spinning and twisting frames. Our rings take an important place in the overall picture of the achievement of quality at H & B.

MACHINE CO.

Textile Machinery

DIVISION

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BRANCH OFFICES

ATLANTA, GA.

815 CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

1201 JOHNSTON BUILDING



YOU know that reducing the waste of costly stock to a minimum is an important factor in your mill . . . the smaller the percentage of waste, the greater your production—and profit!

Precision-made Tuffer Card Clothing reduces waste at the beginning . . . reduces raw stock losses by improving the quality of your carding . . . increases the yield of your cards. The benefits of these primary advantages are felt throughout your entire mill. A proper

start means better yarns at lower production costs.

A Howard Bros. representative will gladly examine your card clothing—and make workable recommendations that will cut down excessive stock losses.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C.

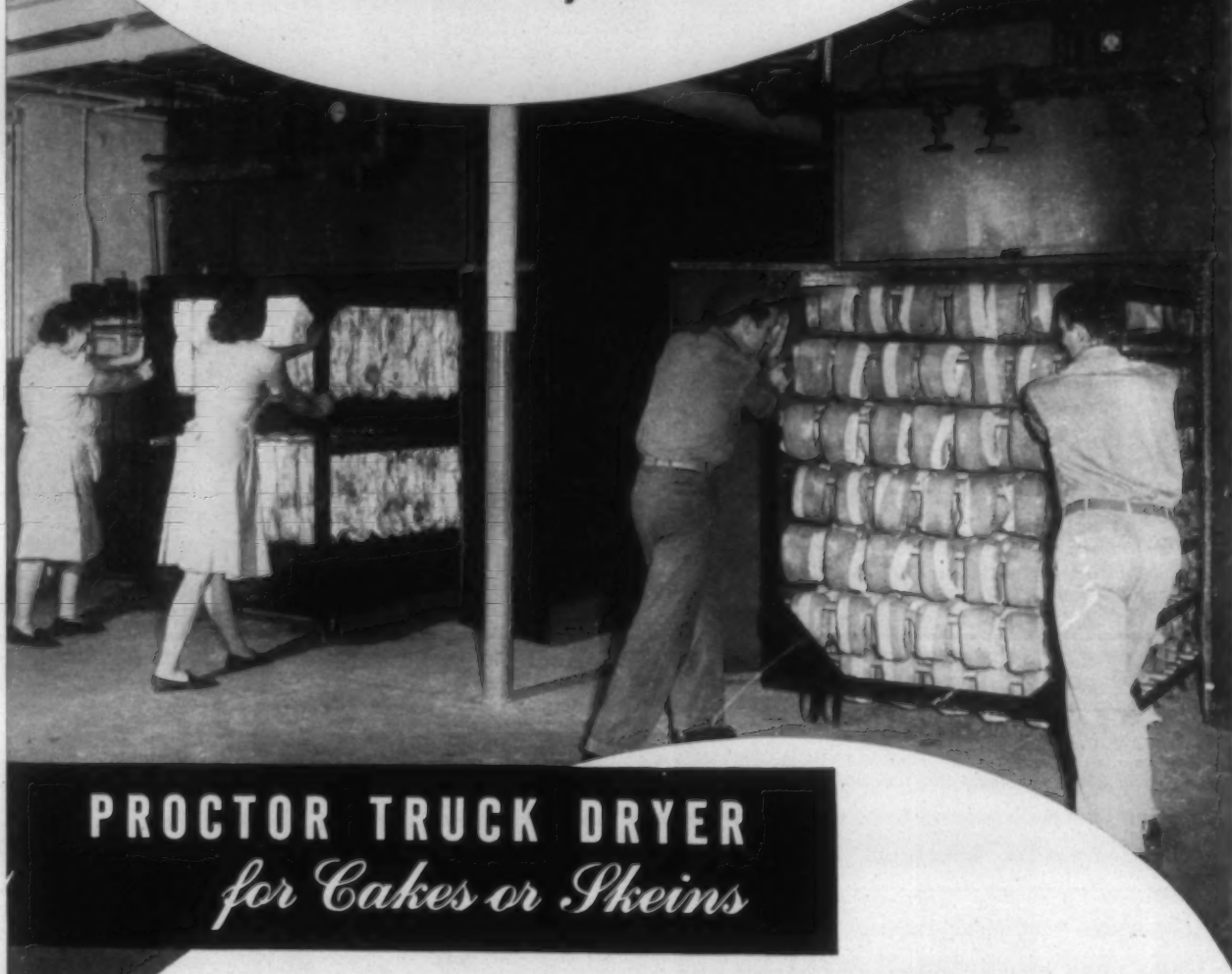
Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Pa., Blanco, Tex.

Direct Representation in Canada

A-3



*Efficient,
uniform drying in
moderate capacities*

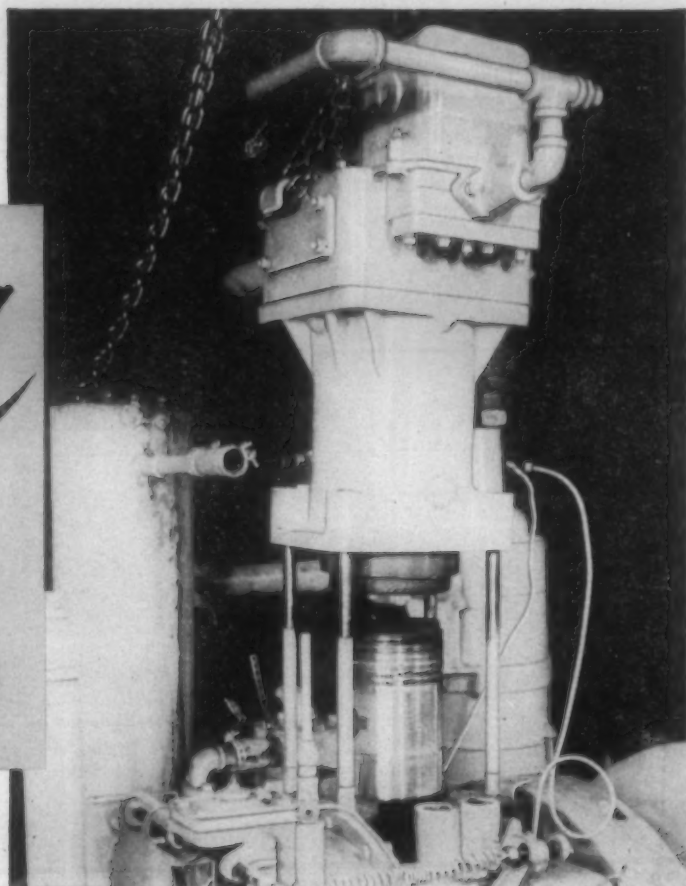


PROCTOR TRUCK DRYER
for Cakes or Skeins

Accepted for years as a highly efficient dryer for rayon skeins, the Proctor truck dryer has been adapted recently for drying processed rayon *cakes*. It is especially applicable for capacities ranging from 400 to 2,000 pounds of cakes or skeins per day. With these dryers in operation, it is possible for the throwing mill to dry cakes and skeins interchangeably in the same machine—or in larger machines with two or more trucks—at the same time, for there is a difference in the way in which trucks must be loaded for each. Skeins or cakes are hung on poles which rest on supports along the sides of the truck, as can be seen from the photograph. Poles are spaced in a staggered manner when the truck is being used for cakes. When it is to be used for skeins, intermediate pole supports are not used, and the top and middle supports are reversed, providing the proper spacing for skeins. The smaller dryers accommodate one or two trucks at a time and may be provided with doors at one end or both ends, depending upon individual requirements. The machine has a proven record for uniformity of drying, high efficiency, low steam consumption and low power requirements. It is proving to be the answer to the need of the throwing mill with a moderate output of either skeins or cakes. You'll find it well worth your while to investigate the details of this modern Proctor equipment. Write today.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.
PHILADELPHIA 20, PA.

Clean ... FROM EAST CHICAGO



At Sinclair Research Laboratories, East Chicago, Ind., skilled technicians specialize in keeping it clean ... for you.

With today's accent on the detergency qualities of engine lubricants, Sinclair Research is constantly making tests to determine the cleansing properties of motor oils, diesel lubricants, and other products, using the special "come-apart" single cylinder diesel engine shown above.

Such tests—duplicating actual operating conditions—constitute an essential part of Sinclair's outstanding research, which has resulted in the development of ever finer petroleum products for over 30 years. At its soon-to-be-completed new Research Center, Harvey, Ill., Sinclair will continue to develop industrial and automotive lubricants of outstanding performance with greater facilities, finer equipment, and more highly skilled personnel than ever before.

Sinclair Textile Oils

LILY WHITE OILS

In grades to suit all spindle speeds,
loads and operating conditions

Light color, long life

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SINCLAIR

Lubricants for Industry

FINEST CRUDES + EXPERT RESEARCH

and MANUFACTURING CONTROL = OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE



The American Standards Association Textile Code In Relation To Your Plant Safety Program

By E. A. ROBERTS, American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

— As Explained to Textile Section of National Safety Council —

SUCCESSFUL management is understandably reluctant to spend money upon the advice of people outside their own organization before they have a complete understanding of and confidence in the credibility of such advice. Therefore, before discussing the assistance which the revised A. S. A. textile code will afford your plant safety programs, it would seem desirable to outline something of the history of the American Standards Association in which A. S. A. codes are developed, and the manner in which it functions.

The American Standards Association was organized in 1918 to serve as a clearing house for industrial, technical and governmental groups to develop and co-ordinate their standardization programs. The A. S. A. is a federation of approximately 100 national organizations and some 2,000 company members. The chief function of the association is to provide systematic means for the establishment of American standards. To do this it brings together manufacturers, distributors, consumers, technical specialists and others directly concerned; ascertains whether the majority of these interests desires a national standard on the subject; and provides for the organization of a balanced committee consisting of official representatives of the bodies directly interested to work out the standard.

The basic principle underlying all A. S. A. work is that a consensus of those having a substantial interest in the scope and provisions of a proposed standard must be reached. Any group having such a substantial interest has the inherent right of representation on the committee dealing with the subject matter of the standard. The association provides the machinery through which the groups themselves arrive at decisions. It takes up a new project only upon request of a responsible organization or group. The project may deal with an existing standard already in general use, or one which it is proposed shall be generally accepted, or it may involve the development of an entirely new standard. Its activities embrace the widest variety of types of interest covering the field from a definition of technical terms to the development of a code covering physical safeguarding, such as is embraced in the revised textile code.

That group of people gathered together for the purpose of formulating or revising a standard or a group of standards is designated as an A. S. A. sectional committee. Each committee is a cross-section through the principle of rep-

resentation of the groups having a substantial interest in the subject matter being considered. Any responsible body may request the initiation of a project. However, the standards council or its designated agency must approve the initiation of a new project and does so only after investigation has shown that the proposal commands sufficient support to make a successful outcome likely. If the results of this investigation are satisfactory, the initiation is approved and the organization of a committee is authorized.

The committee is organized by the sponsor in co-operation with the association or by the association on behalf of the sponsor if the sponsor so desires. The personnel of the committee when completed must be approved by the standards council or its designated agency. This approval is based upon the following considerations: that the membership is competent and authoritative in its field; that it is adequately representative of those substantially concerned with the proposed standard or standards, and that the individual members officially represent the bodies appointing them; and that an adequate balance exists between the general classification of its members. (Each member is classified according to his business affiliation, or, if the appointing organization so indicates, according to the relation of that organization to the project in question.)

Members of committees dealing with safety codes are classified as representing manufacturers, employees, governmental bodies having regulatory power over the field in question, independent specialists and insurance representatives. The officers of a committee are usually a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary, or in the case of small committees, a chairman and a secretary only. The chairman and vice-chairman are usually elected by the committee, although the sponsor sometimes appoints these officers. It is the purpose of the A. S. A. to provide a staff member to serve as committee secretary, and to furnish the necessary editorial and publication facilities to the committee when desired.

Most committees have found it best to assign the responsibilities arising during the early development stages of standards to sub-committees. A. S. A. methods provide for flexibility in sub-committee organization. Early in the development of a set of standards it may be found desirable to employ the facilities of some one of the autonomous committees of the A. S. A. which are operated for the benefit

of other safety code sectional committees, thereby bringing into the development of their own standard the expert knowledge of some committee which has for years been investigating one or more specific phases of the principal problems.

In a sectional committee preliminary actions on drafts may be on an informal basis. At all stages negative votes are accompanied by a statement of reasons as this facilitates agreement by bringing about a mutual understanding of divergent points of view. Usually a number of drafts is necessary in order to reach a solution which represents a consensus as nearly unanimous as is possible. When complete unanimity is reached, or when the proposed standard is supported by a majority so substantial that it may properly be considered that a consensus has been reached, a report giving a detailed record of the vote is made to the sponsor or, in case the committee is autonomous, to A. S. A. headquarters. Final action of the committee on a proposed standard is by written ballot or by an equivalent formal record sent out by the sponsor or by the A. S. A.

Consistent, Not Conflicting

It is the intention of the standards council not to approve conflicting standards. Hence, it is necessary that A. S. A. committees and their sub-committees use care to keep the provisions of the standards they are developing consistent with those of other American standards. In case the committee is of the opinion that provisions in other standards should be changed, arrangement can be made for a discussion of the points in question with the committees in charge of the other standards. There are cases where discrepancies are apparent rather than real. In such cases the apparent discrepancies should be explained in the report. In working out specific standards, effort is made to use general American standards and also international standards wherever they apply. The American Standards Association serves as the channel through which American business co-operates with other countries in standardization matters. All the industrial countries have found it necessary to set up national standardizing bodies like the A. S. A. The A. S. A. maintains co-operative relations with all of these and carries complete files of their standards.

When references to other American standards or parts of such standards are included in the standards submitted for approval and are in the form of mandatory requirements, such references are specific and refer to the current improved edition with date, A. S. A. symbol, and section or paragraph number. The references are followed by the statement "or any subsequent revision thereof," if it is desired that the references cover revisions of the standard referred to. Such specific references serve to shorten considerably the text of the standard being developed where it is of such a nature that the activities embraced are well covered by general standards previously published.

Turning from the work of the A. S. A. code committees in general to the specific code in which we are interested, it seems appropriate to inform you concerning the make-up of the committee which worked on the revised textile code between June, 1945, and January of this year when the final vote was taken on the draft as it has now been published.

The code revision was sponsored by the National Safety Council and the committee operated under the chairmanship of W. E. Weaver representing the National Safety Council; Stewart J. Owen, Jr., of the National Bureau of

Standards was the secretary. In addition to Mr. Weaver, the National Safety Council was represented by A. M. Baltzer who, at the time the work was started, was staff representative in the textile section, and myself. D. F. Hayes of the A. S. A. has served as staff consultant, and has given invaluable service in keeping the committee on the right path. His knowledge of the other codes has saved much time in developing adequate references.

In addition to the National Safety Council and the National Bureau of Standards, ten other national organizations and representatives of two machinery manufacturers participated actively in the revision of the textile code.

There is one other point in connection with this revision of the textile code which should be of interest and that is the consistent endeavor of the committee to refrain from incorporating in the code any safe operating rules—this on the basis that safety codes may become regulations enforced by state inspection bureaus. In fact, such an adoption of A. S. A. codes as a part of state regulations has already occurred in several states. Regulations concerning the provision of safety devices are clearly enforceable because the owner of the plant is responsible, under the law, for the provisions in the plant. The enforcement of safe operating rules by authorities is quite another matter. The employee's responsibility is to his employer, and there is often interposed a considerable chain of supervisory responsibility. The legal responsibility of such supervisors to their superiors to get compliance with operating rules and their responsibility to their subordinates to enforce operating rules is not well defined. In the United States punitive application of safety regulations is seldom resorted to by a regulatory authority.

Unless the sectional committee which developed this revision of the code has erred in its intent, it is my opinion that you will find that the provisions of the code have been restricted to physical safeguards concerning which the presence or absence is a demonstrable fact.

Origin of Accidents

Just what this revised textile code will mean to your individual safety program is extremely difficult for me to determine. A constructive answer would necessarily require a personal knowledge of each program. From my past experiences with a large number of textile plants, I can perhaps visualize half a dozen general patterns which would be descriptive of any one of the individual activities. I would suggest, however, that we do not allow the fact that this code covers physical safeguarding only confuse us as to its application even in those programs where the weight of efforts is to be on educational methods. As safety engineers, many of us are prone to emphasize the value of safe operating practices and careful supervision—this on the basis that statistics seem to prove that only a small percentage of accidents involve deficient physical safeguarding. Personally I support the theory that even though this be true statistically, careful investigation of each and every accident frequently reveals that though we have placed the accident in the non-mechanical type, the occurrence of the accident and severity of the injury trace back to the presence of a piece of equipment sometimes not properly safeguarded. Take the simple and relatively frequent occurrence of an accident described as "slipped on oily floor" which accident not infrequently results in serious injury to the individual concerned by reason of his falling into or against

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a machine. In the first place the presence of the oil on the floor frequently has resulted from the need for oiling a machine, and the seriousness of the injury is frequently intensified by reason of the individual, as he falls, getting a hand or a foot into some unguarded part of an adjacent machine. Belt guards and gear guards certainly have a bearing on the severity of that accident even though they are not directly concerned as a cause.

From the standpoint of accident severity, it seems appropriate to give considerable attention to the weight of the 20 per cent or 25 per cent of total accident occurrence which can be classified as being of the mechanical type. I make this statement for the reason that again statistics indicate that the 20 per cent of mechanical accidents frequently produce as many lost days as the 80 per cent classified as non-mechanical. Therefore, if you, in designing the safety program for your own plant, accept this premise as worthy of consideration, you would certainly want to look into the

character of physical safeguarding which presently exists in your plant or which you would like to accomplish. Having come to this point of view, the value of the textile code becomes important. This code in its various sections relating to all types of specialized textile equipment and such equipment as may find usefulness in a textile plant, even though it is also used in many others, provides management with the consensus of opinion as to the best way to eliminate physical hazards, and for management of plants located in states where governmental regulation supports other accident prevention activities, there is assurance that a machine which is guarded in accordance with the specifications of the A. S. A. code will, in most instances, gain commendation from the state inspectors. A careful study of this textile code will reveal that in many instances there is set forth for the first time definite specifications for guidance in the solution of problems which have been subjects of controversial debate for a good many years.

Europe's Textile Needs And Supply

By IRENE BLUNT, Secretary, National Federation of Textiles, Inc.

—Before American Association of Textile Technologists—

TWO sharply contrasting impressions as to textile supplies overseas strike an American textile visitor overseas this year. The first is the extremely meager supply (and a very high price level) of all textiles and clothing in retail shops, compared to the United States. The second is the emphasis placed upon exports by all textile people in discussing their current production problems, in spite of their inability to fill domestic needs. The contrast is the apparent inconsistency between an extremely meager supply of textiles for home consumption and the almost complete concentration on exports when it comes to distribution of available goods.

To an American, accustomed to emphasis upon home supply first and export second, and to a supply of a wide variety of textile products at prices still within reach of the ordinary pocketbook, the two points of view were illogical. This situation was true in the three countries visited, England, France and Switzerland. Here, in the birthplace of the textile industry, it seemed incredible that people were on rations when it came to textiles, or only had available to them textiles at prices that would create horror in the United States. Consider in Paris, for example, a simple wool sweater at 5,700 francs—\$57, the franc being worth, legally, one cent. Or in Lyons, the home of fine fabrics, a rayon crepe appearing to be of a grade sold only in low-priced variety stores in this country, for a price of 700 francs a yard. In Paris, in what was formerly the equivalent of a five-and-ten store, on the Champs Elysees, an ordinary quilted woman's robe was displayed for 6,200 francs. In our stores, it would be \$10 or \$15 at most. In Switzerland, the inexpensive sweaters were from the United States—and they were priced at \$9 and \$10 for a grade commonly sold here for less than \$5. A simple rayon figured crepe was the equivalent of \$8.50 a yard.

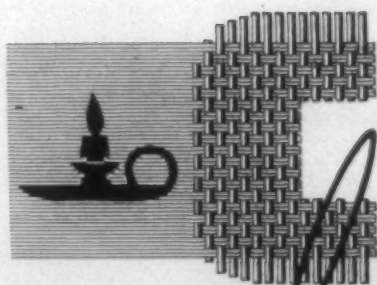
Yet, in those same areas, textile manufacturers talk mainly of export problems, of the difficulty in getting sufficient

satisfactory yarns at prices that will interest foreign buyers, of the complications of the import and export licensing, customs, monetary controls, etc. Much interest was expressed in the relatively low prices of American textiles and clothing. Questions were asked as to whether American manufacturers were planning to develop their wartime export markets on a permanent basis. Apprehension was expressed over reported encouragement of Japanese textile manufacturing, in the struggle for world markets.

It is true that Lyons manufacturers talked of a French market that would consume a substantial amount of silk fabrics, if the raw silk were made available without the restrictions now imposed on the mills. Those restrictions were roughly, requiring the export of the manufactured fabrics in sufficient value only to dollar countries, so as to restore about twice the dollars spent for the raw silk. Silk fabrics at even present high raw silk prices, were claimed to be saleable in France, because the average European consumer wanted and would pay for better quality fabrics than the American buyer. Garments and household textile furnishings are made to measure and made to last indefinitely. But other than this, the emphasis was on exporting fabrics.

In Manchester, England, the home of the textile industry, rayon weavers complained that British staple was being shipped to the United States at the moment when British people were on clothing rations. The answer is the fact that Britain needs food, say authorities, more than new clothes. To get food, dollars must be secured from the sale of whatever the United States will take—in this case, rayon staple to satisfy the ever-demanding American market where the highest production records in history are not supplying the domestic market. So it is with fine woolsens. The average London tailor finds it difficult to carry on business. He receives sufficient material, it was said, to make about two suits a month for British customers. Many are talking about trying to get export orders because for export

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orders, they can purchase some of the fine worsteds and other woollens so long associated with British tailoring, and which are now by government regulation exclusively for export. Moreover, under government regulations, manufacturers must export or lose their allocations of workers, material, and equipment. Shops offered to sell clothing and other coupon materials like fabrics, handkerchiefs, etc., without the ration coupons, if they were to be shipped to the customer's boat or plane. At the same time, Britons themselves treasured gifts from America of handkerchiefs, hosiery, and little every-day items of textile products which Americans take for granted.

Little interest was expressed in the potentiality of German textile supplies. Those who had visited German textile centers could not believe that either plants or workers could be early brought to a point where even the German basic needs could be adequately met.

For the present, labor costs much higher than pre-war combine with shortage of raw materials, workers and fuel (which results in reduced working hours due to shortage of power), to remove from competition with the superior and lower-priced American fabrics anything that may be available in the immediate future. The point of view in Europe is essentially that of using textiles as a medium of buying what is even more necessary, materials for food and shelter. Clothing, third on the list of human necessities, as exemplified in textiles, will be sacrificed to provide the others.

What effect will this have on the American industry is the natural question to those of us who have seen the effects of low-priced textile imports on our American market and who may have become interested in our own war-developed export trade. Will it mean that despite prices which put foreign products in the class of luxuries today, governmental controls abroad will force the exportation of textiles at prices that will bring business, regardless of costs of production? That is not likely, it would seem, at this time. The differences are too great. But from the long range point of view, of meeting domestic demand, as we do in this country, the Continental and British market seem to provide a sufficient need to keep their looms fully occupied for a long time. But from a practical point of view, it must be



TEXTILE MILLS AID EUROPE'S NEEDY—In response to the urgent need of the distressed peoples of Europe for textile products, U. S. mills, under a voluntary program initiated by American Cotton Manufacturers Association members, have contributed enough cloth to make the equivalent of a quarter of a million dresses. The American Friends Service Committee is handling distribution of the material. Above, two officials of the A. F. S. C. are shown inspecting some of the cloth at the organization's Philadelphia warehouse from which point the goods are being shipped to Europe in time for the made-up garments to be worn this coming winter.

recognized that the countries needing textiles most are also most in need of the essentials of food and shelter. The countries able to provide those essentials are chiefly the United States and the South American areas. That is where the practical takes precedence over the logical point of view.

Insofar as the production of European and British fabrics is in the novelty or luxury class (and the realistic among their textile people say *that is* their future market), the export of those fabrics presents simply a source of ideas and thoughts for our own mass quantity production, rather than a competitive problem for American mills. Any competition for the United States manufacturers will arise only when and if their export of staple types of fabrics assume substantial proportions. Their wage costs are still well below our own. Their limited hours of operation, their older equipment, their method of production of special items in relatively small quantities in part offsets their lower wage costs. Currently, American fabrics are the wonder of the European markets on quality and price. Currently, European consumers are sharply curtailed on their use of textiles either by actual rationing or extremely high prices, or both. But as for the future, will Europe's own population increase its per capita consumption of textiles and thus absorb a greater proportion than before the war? Or will their own wants be filled quickly and the surplus available for export at any cost? Will pressure from governments mean side-tracking of all domestic needs and the export of textiles at prices that will bring dollars, regardless of other conditions?

From the American viewpoint, the overseas textile producing companies should first get together and supply their own wants, just as we do here. But from the overseas viewpoint, the Americans are ignoring much more complicated problems of international finance, customs restrictions and recovery from the war destruction of all material things. The older textile countries still have the "know-how" of producing textiles. It is still one of their fundamental industries, wherever you go. They have an appreciation of textiles and their uses. In employing color and design, they can exercise and do display an ingenuity and freshness that is not always possible in a mass-producing country like our own. To what extent these influences will affect the future world of textile supply is a political and economic problem, one which needs more than selfish consideration by textile people on both sides of the ocean.

Textile manufacturers and mills in 13 states are helping protect many European children from a bitter winter this year, reports the Save the Children Federation, child service organization with national offices at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Twenty-nine manufacturers have answered the federation's recent appeal for children's clothing and piece goods.

Ranging from a thousand knitted babies' caps to hundreds of yards of woolen worsted material, several thousand dollars worth of supplies have been received to date. The piece goods are cut into children's clothing in the federation's New York workroom and are sewn by volunteer women's groups in 48 states. Any piece of material big enough to be cut into a child's garment can be used, but woolen materials, knitted goods and ready-to-wear children's garments of all kinds are especially useful. Materials received already include flannel, babies' caps, sheeting, diaper material, babies' shirts (all essential to layettes) and worsted, rayon and cotton piece goods, stockings, trousers, sweaters, rayon twill, etc., which make clothing for older children.

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WEAVE ROOM EQUIPMENT

'Sympathetic' Southern Attitude Is Praised

By LEO SONDEREGGER

EVEN if the economic climate of the South were measurably inferior to New England's, it seems probable that worsted operations of the Peace Dale (R. I.) Mills would have been moved to Rockingham, N. C., for two specific reasons—a good buy on a Southern mill, and an ample labor supply in that area. Those two reasons, plus the hope for smoother labor relations in the South, provided the basic impetus that caused the Stevens interests to decide on removal of two-thirds of their Peace Dale plant. That move eventually will leave about 500 Rhode Islanders without jobs.

But differences between the economic climate of Rhode Island and North Carolina did figure in the decision. Taxes, wages, freight rates, sources of supply—all those things and others were taken into consideration, although it does not follow that all were in the South's favor. Despite publicity growing from certain economic reports which rightly have shaken New Englanders in their boots, Southern industrial areas do not have a noteworthy advantage in these matters.

But the South does appear to have a sufficient edge to carry some weight in a decision such as the Peace Dale mill owners had to make when production figures continued below what they desired. Had the decision hung in the balance, the South's industrial advantage might have been just enough to tip the beam. When the cotton mills began heading South from Massachusetts a couple of decades ago,

cheap labor was a primary lure. That is no longer true. The wage differential has narrowed to a few cents an hour.

Two Other Factors

There are two other things that fit in closely with the wage picture. One is the fact that textile wages are relatively higher, when considered beside the pay of workers in other fields, in the Rockingham area than in Rhode Island. In short, a dollar is relatively bigger in the Southern community.

The other side of the coin is summed up pretty well in the words of a Rockingham mill official: "Rockingham labor is all right as compared with this section of the country. But from an efficiency angle, the job loads are not as high as they are farther north."

In other words, actual production per worker may be somewhat lower in the South. Whether a more rigid work load pattern and higher rate of absenteeism in the North offset the South's slightly lower individual production is a question. It cannot be settled without specific plant comparisons, and such comparisons are as yet impossible in the present instance.

The absenteeism which Rhode Island's cash sickness benefit program seems to foster undoubtedly had some effect on the Stevens firm's decision to move. North Carolina has no comparable program.

The recent Supreme Court ruling in support of an I. C. C. freight rate decision favorable to the South and unfavorable to New England also had something to do with it. The effect of the decision was to narrow sharply the difference between Northern and Southern rates. Actually, New England still has a slight freight rate advantage over Southern industrial sections. Nevertheless, President Abbot Stevens of M. T. Stevens and Sons Co. acknowledged that freight rates were a factor, though a small one, in the company's decision to move.

North Carolina Law

A "right to work" law passed by the North Carolina General Assembly at its last session could not have had much influence on the firm's decision, but it may have considerable effect on future similar decisions. That is not so much because of the law itself, since its ban on the closed shop is now embodied in the federal Taft-Hartley Act. But the North Carolina law will have influence as a revelation of the state's attitude toward industry. And the state law also unqualifiedly forbids the company checkoff of union dues.

Rightly or wrongly, the Stevens firm and some others in the field hold the opinion that if they were just left alone they could get out the goods.

Then there is the matter of taxes. On the whole, it appears that the tax advantage in North Carolina will be

PRODUCTION—A Comparison

The accompanying article is the last of a series of six installments explaining why M. T. Stevens & Sons Co. transferred the operations of an entire plant from South Kingstown, R. I., to Rockingham, N. C. From present indications, it seems that many more woolen and worsted mills will move from New England to the South.

Along with Leo Sonderegger's series have been published some figures furnished by Franklin Process Co. comparing that firm's operations and costs in its New England and Southern plants. Now we come to probably the most important item—production.

Man-hour production in Franklin's Providence, R. I., plant is the poorest of all four. The figures were derived by dividing the pounds of yarn dyed during a six-month period by the total number of man-hours worked. The Philadelphia plant was ahead with 33.68 units, followed by Greenville, S. C., with 33.21, Chattanooga, Tenn., with 29.74 and Providence with 25.8. The Providence plant costs more to operate in practically all categories, yet makes the poorest showing in man-hour production.

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There are also other ways of filtering. Sometimes the dyestuff is made to pass through enormous containers with a bottom of porous stone through which the liquid percolates leaving the dyestuff behind.

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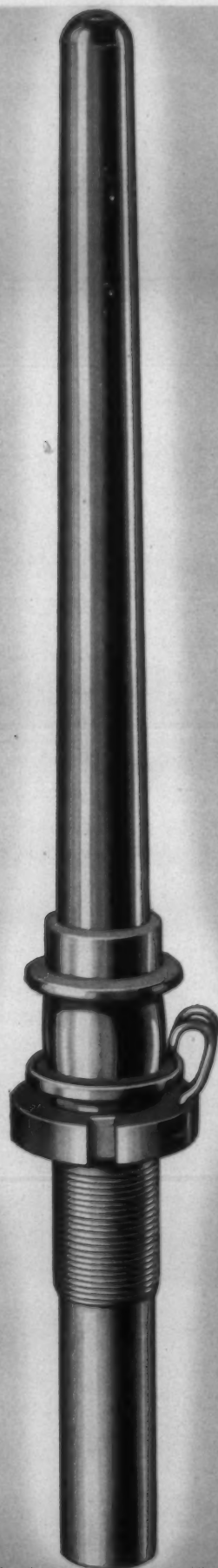
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slight, at best. The Stevens people will not have to pay any municipal tax on their new mill because it is outside the corporate limits of the Town of Rockingham. They will, however, be subject to a Richmond County property tax.

Last year the rate was 80 cents a \$100, exactly one-third the \$2.40 rate in South Kingstown. This year the Richmond County rate has been raised to 90 cents. In both communities it is customary, with some variation, to fix valuations which on the average approximate 50 to 60 per cent of true value.

The low property tax rate is counteracted in some measure by a relatively high North Carolina corporation tax of six per cent on net income. Rhode Island's new law provides that a corporation shall be taxed four per cent of net income or 40 cents a \$100 on corporate excess, whichever is greater. And after two years the income tax rate will drop to three per cent unless the four per cent rate is continued beyond its present term.

In good income years, a corporation in North Carolina pays a substantial tax; in years of no income, the tax drops to nothing. There is something called a state franchise tax, however, which more or less makes up for the corporate excess tax Rhode Island corporations pay even in bad years. The franchise tax calls for \$1.50 to \$1,000 on capital stock, surplus and undivided profits (or the book value or assessed value of real and tangible property in the state).

North Carolina prides itself on its reputation for conservatism in financial matters. There has been no tax rate increase on industry since 1935. Local rates, as a matter of fact, have declined; in 1929, local property tax levies were

\$66,000,000, as compared with less than \$50,000,000 today.

Even so, the taxation angles of this particular move appear to harmonize with a generalization made by Rhode Island Tax Administrator Edward L. Leahy in commenting on it: "In my opinion the tax burden on industry in Rhode Island compares favorably with that of other industrial states. I am definitely of the opinion that no industry has been lost to Rhode Island because of our tax system."

In the matter of source and supply, New England has the edge so far as woollens and worsteds are concerned. Boston is still the great wool center. It appears that the Stevens people probably will continue to scour their wool at Peace Dale and ship it from there, greatly reduced in weight, to the Rockingham mill.

As for unemployment compensation, there is not enough monetary difference to have played much of a part in the industry's decision to move. North Carolina has a merit system similar to that which became effective in Rhode Island July 1.

There is one other factor, intangible but apparently of some importance as a lure to Northern industrialists. This is the attitude of Southern state and local officials toward industry. Mill owners, including the Stevens people in New York and North Andover, refer to this attitude variously as "co-operative" or "sympathetic." They have a general feeling that the welcome mat is out in the South, and that restrictive legislation will be kept at a minimum. The feeling is strong enough to have had a perceptible part in relocating the Peace Dale worsted mill.

Education, Gray Goods Defects And Cotton Quality On South Carolina S. T. A. Fall Program

THE School of Textiles at Clemson College was the scene Nov. 22 of this fall's meeting of the Southern Textile Association's South Carolina Division. Those in attendance heard addresses by George M. Wright, Dr. R. E. Rupp and John T. Wigington on subjects of interest to textile plant operating executives. W. F. Howard, superintendent of the Lyman (S. C.) Division of Pacific Mills, was elected chairman of the group's weaving section, succeeding Robert T. Stutts, superintendent of Easley Cotton Mills at Liberty, S. C. Welcoming remarks were made by Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson College, and Dean Hugh M. Brown of the textile school. Published below are abstracts of the principal addresses.

THE J. E. SIRRINE TEXTILE FOUNDATION AND HOW IT WILL FUNCTION

By GEORGE M. WRIGHT, President

IT gives me a great deal of pleasure to talk about an organization which is very close to my heart and in which I know all you men are interested—the J. E. Sirrine Foundation. Back a few years ago Mr. J. E. Sirrine was one of the prime movers in the organization of this foundation, and

it was very appropriate—signally appropriate—that the contributing members of the foundation should have seen fit during his lifetime to honor him by giving the foundation his name. Let me say that in the passing of Mr. Sirrine the state and the nation have lost one of their greatest men, the textile industry has lost a great engineer and a great executive, and those of us who happened to know him intimately have lost a most wonderful friend.

This foundation was organized, gentlemen, for the purpose primarily of furnishing better textile education in South Carolina. The purpose of the foundation is "To aid and promote, with financial assistance and otherwise, textile education, training, and research either at the Textile School at Clemson College, South Carolina, or at such other place within the State of South Carolina as shall be determined by the Board of Trustees." That is the second article of the by-laws of the foundation, and I am very happy to say that the board of trustees of this foundation have seen fit to devote all of their efforts and energy toward the improvement of this school here at Clemson. In that decision I want to say that we have had the closest co-operation of Dr. Frank Poole, as president of the college, the dean of the textile school, and the trustees of the college; and we feel that we have reached a basis and arrived at a formula that will be

very helpful in building up a better textile school here at Clemson than we have had in the past.

Our foundation realizes that it is a function of the state, primarily, to supply these buildings and supply this equipment here at the college; and the trustees have decided that the funds of the foundation shall be used for the purpose of building a better faculty in Clemson College—a more informed faculty. All of you know that a college professor leads a more or less isolated, detached life and that he does not have the opportunity, because of meeting classes every day, to get around and learn what is going on. Particularly he does not know what is going on in industry, because industry is not written in the text books; the text books have only the fundamentals. Realizing that that is one of the prime things that should be done here in Clemson, we—and I want to say that I feel I can say "we," as representing the foundation and representing Clemson College, because we have a very close basis of co-operation—we realize that the men teaching textiles in this school should be better informed. That is no reflection on the men, because when they meet classes every day they cannot get out in the industry. So we are putting on some extra men as professors whom, in cotton mill vernacular, we shall use as "spare hands." That will permit the heads of departments to go out and visit this particular plant and that particular plant until they shall have discovered pretty well what is going on in the industry. They will butt into things that are handled a little differently from what the text books teach. All of us who have been in this business for some period of time realize that it is an evolving business. Things that were fundamental some years back we find are no longer fundamental. In order to enable the college to do this the foundation is going to put up some money for these additional professors, and then we are going to supply travel funds for the others to get around.

Now, we want to give the faculty of the textile school here at Clemson College an opportunity of being informed, and that is one of the primary things we have in mind. Then, further than that, we are now working out the details of a retirement plan for the professors in the textile

school which will be supplemental to the state plan and aid in furnishing an incentive to the men on this faculty to do good work—better work, because we can all improve on what we have been doing. I know that has been the situation in my case, and I know it is in other cases. By setting up the retirement fund we hope to hold our good men here at Clemson and not let them go up to North Carolina State and elsewhere. We hope it will make it possible to let these professors here at Clemson know that they will be taken care of well when they are no longer able to teach, and it will make their ultimate compensation pretty much in line with that at other textile schools.

Just one word more—I want to make this statement very unequivocally—that I do not think we have a thing to be ashamed of in our textile school here at Clemson. We have a wonderful building; we are getting in some of the very best equipment that can be procured; and when they have the opportunity of going out and becoming a little better informed I know they are going to be the top faculty, and Clemson will not have to apologize for its school in any way or manner. We should all be boosters for Clemson College; and, especially, we in the textile business should be boosters for the Textile School, because this textile school over here is going to be just what we people in the textile industry of South Carolina make it.

CLOTH DEFECTS IN THE GRAY AND HOW THEY AFFECT BLEACHING

By DR. R. E. RUPP, Superintendent of Finishing
Lyman (S. C.) Division, Pacific Mills

IN general, most of our operations are continuous. By that I mean that the several steps of a process are carried out in sequence through machines that have different compartments or sections, the material going from one bath or vat to another continuously until the particular operation of bleaching or dyeing is completed. Next, with the possible exception of winding warp beams, all finishing operations are carried out at higher speeds than the cotton mill operations. Very few operations are slower than 75 yards a minute, and some of them go as high as 250 yards a minute. Most generally, the finishing operations are run in open widths, so at these speeds it necessarily follows that there is considerable warp-wise tension on the fabric. Practically all dyes and printing materials are applied by impregnating the cloth in a bath and then squeezing through a nip or mangle with pressures of from five to 15 tons.

In a normal finishing process the cloth is dried three or four separate times. Drying is done either by passing the cloth over dry cans—cylinders with steam inside under approximately 15-pound pressure—or by being carried through a frame with a hot-air blast on each side.

The equipment in finishing plants is much less standardized than the equipment in cotton mills. Maybe it is due to my lack of knowledge, but it seems to me that pickers, cards, spinning frames, looms, etc., are pretty much the same from mill to mill. But in the finishing plants each dyer and finisher and printer seems to have his own ideas, and the equipment is more or less custom-built—that is, built to suit the ideas of the superintendent or overseer. For that reason no two processing or printing plants are alike. This is significant because different machines have different sets of virtues and shortcomings, and faults in cloth that may



David Clark, editor of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*, with George M. Wright at meeting of the Southern Textile Association's South Carolina Division.

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annoy one finisher tremendously will be taken in stride by another and cause no difficulty, because his equipment may be more suitable for the processing of that particular cloth.

I think the individual steps in dyeing and finishing fabrics are greater in number than in manufacturing them. It is not unusual for a fabric, after it leaves the gray mill, to go through as many as 15 to 20 separate operations, and ten is the minimum for even the simplest finishing process. Apart from the usual washing, drying, and tentering (that is, pulling out to a uniform width), the principal operations of the dyer, printer, and finisher are as follows:

The first usual operation is singeing. That is accomplished by passing the fabric directly over an open gas or oil flame, at very high temperatures, with the cloth traveling at high speed—over 250 yards a minute. The purpose, of course, is to have a finished fabric that is smoother in appearance and that will dye better. Because the surface fibers are removed, there will be more luster and an overall more pleasing appearance.

The next operation is bleaching, for which there is a wide variety of processes. Generally it consists of boiling the cloth in a caustic soda solution, at which time the natural impurities, as well as the materials that are put in in sizing, are saponified and emulsified so that practically pure cellulose is left after the bleaching operation. After the boiling there is a subsequent treatment to remove the last trace of yellow color.



The cloth may be either finished white or dyed a solid shade or printed. The dyeing operation is today pretty generally a continuous operation, or a series of chemical operations. The material is passed first through the color bath. Since the consuming trade demands (and rightly so) fast colors, it is not as simple as just running the fabric through a color solution and having it colored. There is a chemical reaction which alters the dye itself and forms a chemical compound. There is a long series of operations, and the fabric generally runs continuously from one bath to the next.

In printing, each color that is on a fabric has to have a separately engraved roller. The pattern for each color is engraved on a copper roller, all of which run in the same machine. The color is brushed on that copper roller, and then it is taken off the plain surface, leaving it only on the engraved portion. The number of rollers used for a fabric may go up as high as ten, there being a separate roller for each color we print. Since printing has to be done in fast colors, there are subsequent operations—ageing and soaping, reducing, oxidizing, washing, etc.

The finishing operations come next. For fabrics in which a little crispness is desirable, starch is added; if softness is desired, as for handkerchiefs, etc., oil is used. After that the cloth is dried on the tenter, which has hooks which grab the selvage of the cloth, to widen it out and hold it to the desired width. While held in that position it is dried by blasts of hot air from top and bottom.

The calendering and Sanforizing are the last finishing operations. Calendering smooths out the wrinkles and puts a little luster on the fabric. The Sanforizing operation, which has been developed within the last 15 years or so, is one that shrinks the fabric to its normal wash width, so that when you wash it again the dimensions of the fabric will remain the same. The last operations, of course, are inspecting, folding, packing and shipping.

That is a very, very brief description of the finishing processes. Incidentally, we keep an open door at Lyman for our cotton mill friends, and if you are interested in seeing any or all of these processes we shall be glad to show them to you at any time. But please don't all come the same day.

We come now to the real object of this discussion — irregularities in the gray goods and how they affect the finishing processes. Imperfections in gray goods, from the finisher's point of view, may be divided into three classes: (1) those defects which interfere with processing—which actually disrupt the processing by stopping the machines or causing slow-downs or interfering in any way to make us depart from the normal procedure; (2) those which do not interfere with processing but are responsible for irregulars and seconds in the finished goods far beyond and of much greater extent than the original imperfections; (3) those which do not interfere with processing and do not make any more seconds but go through and are still the same defects as when they left the gray mill. The first two are, naturally, much more annoying to the finisher.

In the first group are those things which interfere with the processing, which cause machine stops or slow-downs or other departures from the normal. One of the worst ones is thin places in the cloth. When the cloth goes through the singers the flame will burn through the thin place. This one did not, because maybe the singeing was not at very high temperature. But remember that that singeing machine runs at 250 yards a minute, and if that thin place burns through it means that maybe 200 to 250 yards of cloth runs around the singer. We lose that amount of cloth and we have to stop and unwind that. In extreme cases it may even break a machine. It may break out part way and the cloth keep on going. Then the selvage will start rolling up, and we have to stop or slow down and run the work very carefully to keep that selvage out. The same thing applies when we go to the tentering and pull that cloth out to width. If there is a thin place it is much easier, of course, to start tearing the cloth, and in pulling the cloth out to width it may split down the length. With the tentering frame running 150 yards a minute, it is very easy to ruin 150 yards of cloth. These are what we call "smashes"—thin places and thick places. From our point of view it is much preferable to have them removed and a seam put in.

The next thing is tight selvages—that is, where the selvage is tighter than the body of the fabric. Again that may cause breakouts, because the tension or pull is all on the selvage and not evenly distributed through the fabric. The tight selvage may cause a breakout or rolled selvage and is a considerable source of annoyance. On twills or drills, even if the fabric is sound the selvage is inclined to roll up in the processing. I do not know the cause, but I know some mills have been able to correct that situation. There is one thing we despise, and that is wire selvage. I do not know what is the advantage of putting in a wire selvage as against a tape selvage on a twill or a drill. Certainly a twill with a tape selvage will process much better and there

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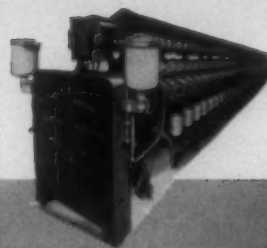
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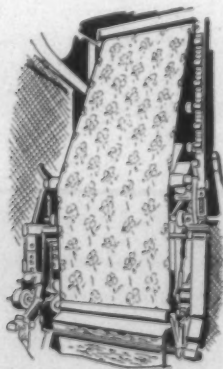
will be less difficulty from rolled selvage and from breaks than with wire selvage.

Not many of you put up goods on rolls. If you do, and there is a bad seam (that is, the seam not sewed evenly) it may tend to roll over, and the fabric may break out if it is not a good seam. If you are putting up goods on rolls, the finisher will certainly appreciate a good seam, a smooth seam, and a strong seam.

Ordinary slubs do not bother us, but occasionally there is a large slub or bunch the size of one's finger. In running these processes a bunch like that will make an impression on a roller and, if it is a dyeing process, there will be more dye there and it will put dye spots on the fabric. Remember, again, that the speed is more than 100 yards a minute. Even with an inspector there it is very easy to run 1,000 yards before the inspector notices that spot. Again, when the blade passes along the back of the cloth, that blade may catch the slub and actually rip it out, and it may rip out 50 or 60 yards of cloth before the operator can get the machine stopped.

The second group of defects I mentioned are those things that do not interfere with the processing—the machine runs right along at its normal speed, but when you get the cloth up to the finishing room you find you have a lot of irregularities that may have been started by some gray goods defect. In printing, particularly, hanging threads on the fabric are one of the worst things. If a selvage rolls over, the printing roll will put the color on that selvage, and when it is opened up you have a nice white streak on the side. A bad seam, again, will cause a white streak because the cloth is folded over when it goes through the printing machine, and it opens up with a white streak.

To come back to the hanging threads in a printing machine, if the thread is hanging down across the cloth the color is put on the hanging thread, and there is a white streak on the cloth. If the thread is pulled off, it is pretty hard to convince you that it was a hanging thread that caused the defect. But the worst thing is if the hanging thread pulls off and gets into the color box and comes against the doctor blade and every time the doctor blade comes around it will whip against the doctor blade and leave a streak across the fabric.



There is another thing about hanging threads which is particularly true of threads on the selvage. In finishing the cloth we carry it through these tenter frames, which have to be lubricated. If there is a thread hanging down from the edge of the fabric and it drags through that oil or grease, if the next operation is calendering the oil will be squeezed out on the calender roll and will mark maybe 200 or 300 yards before the oil is cleaned off the calender roll.

The same thing happens with oily slubs. The oil is squeezed out on the roll and will continue marking for 200 or 300 yards, until it is cleaned off the roll.

Loopy filling will cause defects in the same way threads do; the color gets on the loop and moves around in the same way as if on a hanging thread. In other words, a good printing job demands a smooth fabric with a good, clean surface, completely free if possible from any imperfections such as loops or hanging threads and things of that sort.

Another thing that gives us a great deal of concern is pieces of metal in the cloth. As I told you, we run it through at least ten processes, and any piece of metal that gets in the squeeze roll will cause trouble. A piece of card wire, a tack, or anything else like that will probably become imbedded into the roll and cause a cut or imperfection in the cloth. I remember one instance that was a bitter experience, where a piece of a traveler ring got in the roll and cost us a lot. The machine ran for 21½ shifts before it was found; we had run 80,000 yards. That was our fault, of course, but you left the traveler ring in there. Sometimes the metal eye of a tag will get in, or wire from a tag. That has caused difficulty any number of times. Any pieces of metal are a nightmare to the finisher.

Another thing that we have difficulty explaining sometimes is what we call reed marks. I do not know whether they are reed marks, but they seem to be where the warp ends are not evenly placed. In a print you do not see it, but in plain fabric there is a streak. We have an awfully hard time convincing the customer that it is not a dye streak but fundamentally a misplacing of the warp. When a fabric is dyed plain it stands out like a sore thumb. To convince the customer it is not a streak from dyeing you have to show him that it stops at a seam.

In the case of sheeting to be torn to lengths for sheets and pillow cases it is possible to have the selvages too strong. The operator cuts one selvage and tears through the fabric. If the other selvage is too strong, instead of its tearing clean across the fabric tears down lengthwise. If you get hold of fabric like that it means that the tearing has to be a very careful operation and when the operative comes to the selvage he has to cut it, which of course slows things down.

The third group of defects is made up of those defects which do not interfere with processing and do not make any more seconds but go through, still the same defects as when the goods left the gray mill. The only reason I bring those up is because there is a more or less standard practice in finishing goods that any fabric that contains ten or more imperfections per 100 yards has to be classed as a second. Of course, in finishing we put in a lot of those minor imperfections, too; and if you put in ten and there are 12 per 100 yards it is our fault. We get a cut now and then with eight weaving imperfections, and we put eight more in. We do not know whether to put the blame on you or to take it ourselves. I guess you know the answer to that; we accept it.

The things which do not interfere with normal processing are such things as thick places, more filling threads, wrong draws, mis-picks, slubs, etc. Among those minor imperfections are oil stains. I know it is one of our biggest problems to keep the cloth going through all these operations and keep oil off the fabric; and I am sure, from examining the gray cloth, that it is one of your problems, too. We are supposed to take out the finishing oil—the oil

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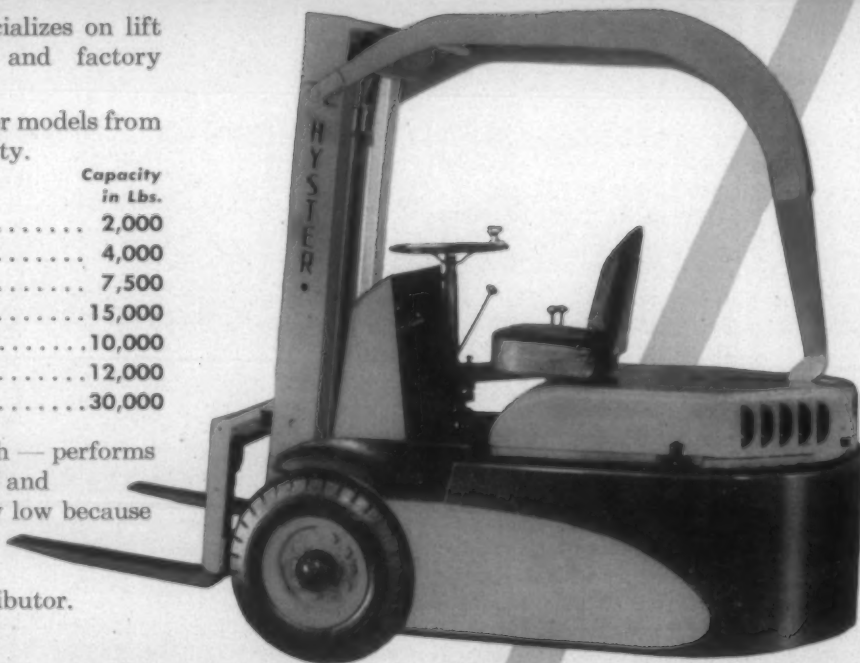
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that is put in; and the finisher, I think you will agree, does; he takes out 90 per cent. But if the oil is too heavy, or if the yarn gets oily before it is twisted, the oil is very hard to get out. It is hard to tell whether the stain is in the gray cloth when it comes through.

We took 10,000 yards of gray goods and inspected it for oil stains and found that 32 per cent of that yardage had over ten oil stains per 100 yards. After bleaching it pretty thoroughly, of that 3,200 yards there was still one per cent which had to go into seconds. That is still an extremely high percentage. The cotton mill people may think it is our responsibility to take them out, and we do take most of them out. Some that would show in white goods we cover in printing.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TOWARD BETTER SPINNABILITY OF COTTON

By JOHN T. WIGINGTON, Technical Service Director
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., Clemson, S. C.

As many of you will remember, the early cotton-textile mills in the South were established by local business men, and usually some prominent merchant or banker who had subscribed heavily to the stock was chosen as president of the mill. This man, who had been successful in other fields, acted upon his "hunches" in buying his cotton and selling his product; and often the mill was operated profitably for a number of years. Occasionally a top-notch bookkeeper or accountant made his way to the top and, through establishing good cost records, was able to detect and correct trouble spots throughout the mill. Today this condition is rapidly changing, and the top executive is selected for his technical knowledge and his experience in manufacturing.

I want to call your attention to some reports that we send out from the Division of Technical Service. The Department of Agriculture, through its fiber and spinning research laboratories, has done one of the best jobs anybody in the country has, and the results are certainly of interest to manufacturers. I should like to call your attention to one report, a 32-page mimeographed report on the effect of card speeds on the quality of the yarn. We took that report and boiled it down and got it down to four pages. We find it is a little difficult to get people to read a long mimeographed report, but they will read a shorter one.

I think one of the best jobs the department has done in a long time is its report on tests of irrigated upland American cotton. There are answers to more problems in that report than in anything else I can send you. That was published in May, 1941, and not a week passes that we do not answer some inquiry that is answered in that report. So we put the meat of that in a short summary for you.

I think there is no need to tell you or to remind you that in recent years this industry has become quality-control-minded. In fact, we have many mills today with air-conditioned laboratories and with equipment to control the quality all through the mill. Many mills have also installed recently equipment for measuring fiber properties. I am sure that many of you can remember the time when your yard foreman or outside man used to buy the cotton, put it in the mill, and give the farmer a receipt and when the farmer would go to the mill office and get a check for his cotton. Then the superintendent would use that cotton as he needed it. We are satisfied, from tests made in the last few years, that in his mix the superintendent had bales of

different staple lengths, different strengths, different degrees of fineness; and this caused quite a few problems throughout the mill. During the fall of the year, particularly, we have attributed our troubles to the cotton, and we do know that there are differences in cotton from one crop to another. But I wonder if, when the cool weather comes and you turn on the heat in your plant, after operating in the summer with high humidities, if you do not have a drying out of that fiber that decreases the breaking strength of your yarn.

I wonder if you know your variety of cotton. I have a chart here which shows how important the variety of cotton is as related to fiber properties and also the spinning performance. You can take a variety of cotton, and if it spins well in one locality it will also spin well in another locality. The Department of Agriculture made tests in locations across the Cotton Belt, and the same variety which spun well in 1935 repeated its performance in 1936.

This brings us to the difference in spinning performance of cottons of the same staple length. We have found quite a difference in yarn strengths in cotton of the same staple lengths. You say that weather will have some effect on the quality of the cotton. Weather will have some effect on the performance and on the staple length. But if you find a variety that will spin well that factor will compensate for the difference in staple length. Tests have been made that indicate that a variety of cotton grown at College Station, Texas, although short staple, spun as well as the longest cotton of that variety, grown at Statesville, N. C., and had the same breaking strength. If you have the modern equipment for testing cotton fiber and use it to advantage it is possible that you could go out and find a shorter staple cotton which would give you just as good quality yarn at a tremendous saving in the cost of the raw cotton.

I have shown you charts to try to bring out the importance of measuring these fiber properties—the things that your cotton classer does not catch. We are satisfied you will find that your cotton classer will pick out the cottons that will give you these strong yarns, and I do not believe he has any trouble in picking out the low ones. But when it gets to the average you have trouble. If your classer could distinguish the strength of the raw cotton fiber to where you could put an even blend of this cotton in your daily mixes you would be all right, and we think that is where testing your cotton fiber strength will be of help to you.



We had a mill not too far from Clemson which was having trouble and asked us to help. G. H. Dunlap was then on the institute staff, and we went over to the mill and made some tests and suggested some improvements to them and had some samples sent over here. The mill's cotton classer classed that cotton as $1\frac{1}{32}$ -inch, and on an appeal to the appeal board the board held with the classer. He bought the cotton from the Brazos Valley on a quality basis. The unfortunate thing was that the quality cotton really tore up a cotton mill, because the fibers in this cotton were uniform, and the twist multiples employed all the way through the carding and the roving and the spinning would not draft. The mill had so much twist in the roving and spinning frames that it simply would not draft.

You say: "That is a partial explanation of how we can use these gadgets you are talking about in buying our raw cotton. How can we use them (Continued on Page 74)"

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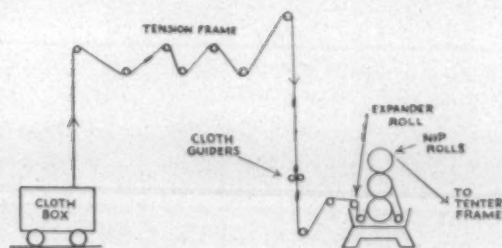
Synthetic Resins And Their Application

— Part Two —

By FRANCIS TRIPP, B.S., M.S., Ch.E., Head of Chemistry Department, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute

FOR the practical application of resins and resin dispersions to textile fabrics the following apparatus is needed.

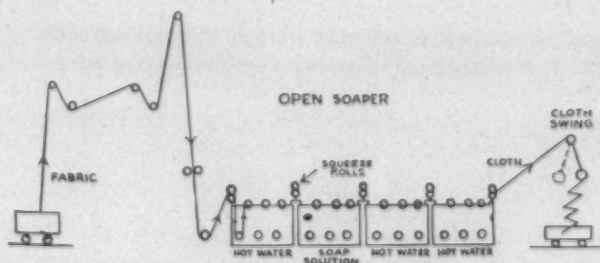
(1) Three roll mangle with rubber rolls and preferably hydraulic or pneumatic set on the rolls. A 100-gallon make-up tank having a steam heating coil in the bottom and a pump to supply the mangle box. The diagram is shown below:



(2) Tenter frame and housing with latest type of blower and duct system which impinges the hot air at 280° F. or higher onto both sides of the fabric as the fabric travels along the frame. Andrews & Goodrich, Proctor & Schwartz and National Drying Machinery Co. are some of the well known drying equipment fabricators that have numerous installations in the leading textile finishing plants.

(3) Cure box, essentially an enclosed chamber through which the fabric travels by any number of vertical passes while hot air at 300° F. to 350° F. cures the resin held by the fabric. The makers of drying equipment also manufacture curing boxes.

(4) Open or full width soaper and washer: This is essentially a set of boxes or tanks fitted with rolls and squeeze rolls so that the resin treated and cured fabric may be washed free from excess surface resin. A sketch is shown below.



Urea formaldehyde and melamine resins were discussed in my previous article (Nov. 15, 1947, issue). These are thermosetting resins. Another type of resin used to a great extent in textile finishing is the thermoplastic type. The

thermoplastic type of resin becomes soft when heated and hardens again when the heat is removed. This type of resin is insoluble in water and hence is supplied in the form of a resin dispersion in water medium. Most of the dispersions look white and milky, and are essentially very minute particles of resin suspended in a water medium with the aid of a suitable emulsifying agent which keeps the small particles of resin from settling. These particles of resin are small enough to penetrate the yarns of a given fabric but they are too large to penetrate an individual fiber and for this reason they are used to produce body or stiffness. There are many modifications of these resin dispersions capable of producing any finish from a soft drapy hand to a stiff organic type of hand.

Acrylic acid esters, methacrylic acid esters, vinyl acetate dispersions, alkyd resin dispersions, polystyrene resin dispersions, butural are some of the common resins being used commercially. Acrylic acid esters or acrylate type is marketed as Rhoplex Resin by Rohm & Haas Co. of Philadelphia. Du Pont also produces a methacrylate type of resin dispersion known as Methocrol. Some of the Rhoplex resin dispersions and the hand they produce on textile fabrics are: Rhoplex WB 7, gives a hard clear film and firm finish; Rhoplex W 66, gives a flexible and somewhat elastic film and a semi-firm finish; Rhoplex WC 9, gives a soft, elastic finish; Rhoplex ER, gives an extremely flexible and full hand; Rhoplex WD 12, gives a waxy and soft finish.

These resin dispersions may be blended with each other to produce any desired effect and they may also be blended with the urea formaldehyde type of resin to achieve any number of effects. Rhoplex dispersions are stable and can be diluted to any desired concentration with reasonable precautions. The general procedure is to dilute the required amount of Rhoplex with an equal amount of water at 100° F. to which had been added ammonia at the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water. The Rhoplex is added slowly to the water with constant stirring. After this first dilution has been made then water may be added quite rapidly to the bath until the desired concentration is made.

Polyvinyl acetate dispersions produce firm washable finishes on cotton and rayon fabrics. A great deal of this resin is used in producing ribbon finish on rayon satin of narrow widths. There are many manufacturers of this type of dispersion, such as Monsanto Chemical Co., Nopco Chemical Co., Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. and Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.

Polystyrene resin dispersions are marketed by several chemical manufacturers, among which is Monsanto Chemi-

cal Co. Their polystyrene dispersion is called Merlon and they have a complete range of these Merlons each differing from the other according to the stiffness that they impart to the fabric. These different degrees of stiffness are produced by adding plasticizers to the resin dispersion at the time it is made. Polystyrene resins are also blended with dispersions of other resins to produce the so-called "co-polymer." Merlons are listed according to the hardness and stiffness when applied to fabrics. Merlon MR is a melamine dispersion and is hardest. Merlon S is polystyrene dispersion and is next hardest. Merlon KR 1 is a vinyl acetate dispersion. Merlon KR 2 is a vinyl acetate dispersion that is a trifle softer than DR 1. Merlon SP is a plasticized polystyrene. Merlon SC is a copolymer of Polystyrene and Isoprene. Merlon BR is a Butyral Resin dispersion and is very soft and thermoplastic. Merlon BRS is a Butyral resin dispersion that is softer than BR.

Alkyd resins are produced generally by the reaction of phthalic anhydride, glycerine and linolenic acid or abietic acid. These are soft resins emulsified with other resins to modify the hand and produce copolymer. American Cyanamid Co. makes alkyds and modified alkyd resins. Butural resin is a soft resin produced by the action of polyvinyl alcohol and butyraldehyde. (Made by Monsanto Chemical Co.)

Any resin dispersion only has to be diluted with water to the desired concentration and it is then ready to apply to the fabric. No catalyst has to be used and resin dispersions do not need to be cured. The fabric to be treated is wet out through the resin dispersion, squeezed through rubber rolls to press out excess liquor and dried on the tenter frame. It is advisable to heat the fabric to a temperature of 280° F. during the tenter operation. The purpose of heating the fabric to this temperature is to make the little particles of resin that have been deposited in the fabric become soft and flow. In this way every little particle melts and flows and joins the other particles to produce a continuous film. This film is then quite resistant to washing and fabrics so finished can be classified as having a durable finish.

Special Assistants

Other materials have to be added to the resin formula in many cases, to produce a desired finish. Some of these materials are dextrines, corn starch, casein, gum arabic, cationic softening agents, ethyl cellulose, albumin, etc. Some of these products have to be put into the fabric before the resin is applied and others can be incorporated in the resin bath to get the desired result. All this is a part of the practical know-how that comes with experience. A typical example is on low count cloth in order to build it up so that it feels heavy a treatment with a solution of ethyl cellulose and drying prior to resin treatment will be needed. On a very sheer rayon fabric where extreme stiffness is wanted a small percentage of corn dextrine could be added directly to the resin bath. Some practical formulas are listed below.

Shrinkproofing of Spun Rayon Fabrics

The keynote on this type of fabric is to keep the fabric free from excess tension at all times if possible. This type of goods is scoured and dyed in the dye box or dye beck, squeezed through quetch rolls and dried in a loop drier. The dried fabric is then treated on a three-roll mangle using two dips and two nips, and the resin bath in the mangle box as follows:

Aerotex 450 Cream or Rhonite 610 108 lbs.
Catalyst D or No. 187 2 lbs.

Make up with water to 100 gallons. Pad, dry on tenter frame and cure in cure box.

Creaseproofing of Spun Rayon Fabrics

If creaseproofing on spun rayon is desired this means that the resin content in the fabric must be nearly three times more than is needed for shrinkage resistance. A typical formula is:

Rhonite 610 320 lbs.
Catalyst D 7 lbs.
Triton K-60 9 lbs.

Make up with water to 100 gallons. Pad goods two dips, three nips on mangle to obtain 80 per cent resin bath pick-up. Frame dry, cure, slack wash at 160° F. in a solution of 0.2 per cent soap and 0.2 per cent soda ash, rinse in hot water, squeeze out excess water and slack dry. Short frame to width.

If melamine formaldehyde resin is desired for use in the creaseproofing of spun rayon fabrics, then the general formula is as follows:

100 lbs. Aerotex Resin M-3
70 gal. Warm water 80° F.
3 lbs. Accelerator 187

Make volume up to 100 gallons with water. If the hand needs to be softer, add Aerotex Softener H about three pounds to the above formula. Pad, dry and cure and wash as when Rhonite 610 was used.

Shrinkage Control of Cotton Fabrics

Pad the scoured, bleached and dried fabric on the three-roll mangle using the following formula:

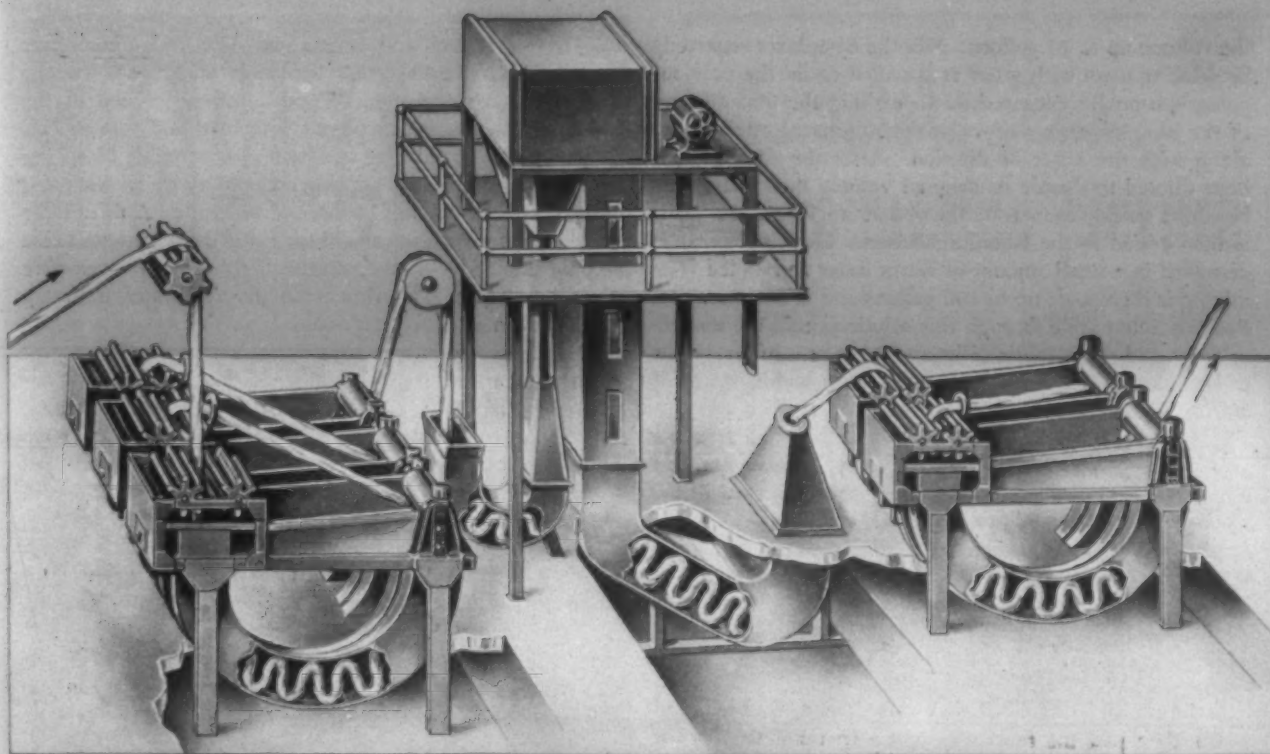
140 lbs. Rhonite 610 or Aerotex 450 Cream
4 lbs. of Catalyst D

Make up to 100 gallons total. The Rhonite 610 is added to the make-up tank and enough water is let into the tank to just cover the resin. The live steam is turned on in the heating coil in the bottom of the tank and the temperature of the water quickly brought to 200° F. At this temperature the resin quickly dissolves, then add cold water to this solution until the volume is nearly 100 gallons. Add the Catalyst D to the solution. Note: The Catalyst D should have previously been dissolved in water at 80° F. Make the volume up to 100 gallons and pump the resin solution to the mangle box.

Rhoplex dispersions produce finishes that are wash fast and they serve as excellent binders for starches and gums to produce stronger and tougher finishes that are washable. The Rhoplexes may be blended with urea formaldehyde type resins to give special finishes. A typical example is in finishing a cotton voile for firmness and sheerness. The formula is:

25 lbs. Rhoplex W 66
11 lbs. Rhoplex WB 7
120 lbs. Rhonite 610
3 lbs. Sulfonated Oil 75 per cent
3 lbs. Catalyst D

Make up to 100 gallons. Dissolve the Rhonite in a small amount of boiling water and then add cold water to bring



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the volume up to 25 gallons. Mix the Rhoplexes separately by diluting them with water as specified under the previous paragraph on Rhoplex resins. In making the first dilution of the Rhoplex resin dispersion the sulfonated oil is added along with the water of dilution. After the Rhoplex has been diluted to double its original volume then water may be added quickly to increase the volume to 30 gallons. This is then added to the Rhonite solution. The Catalyst D is dissolved in a small amount of warm water and added. The mixing is then made up to 100 gallons and is ready for use. Pad the cotton voile through this solution, have the mangle rolls set so that the fabric picks up 80 per cent of its weight of the solution. Dry on tenter frame to width. Cure at 300° F. for one minute.

The Merlons are resin dispersions and are used in the same manner as are the Rhoplexes. They may be blended to produce different effects. Polyvinyl acetate is used in the same manner as are the Merlons and Rhoplexes.

For glazed chintz, pad the fabric through the following solution, using one dip and one nip on the mangle:

250 lbs. Rhonite 610
8 lbs. Catalyst D
8 lbs. Ethyl Cellulose

Make up to 100 gallons with water. Pad, frame dry to width, then pass the fabric through a friction calender for several runs. The upper steel roll on the calender is heated to 400° F. The cloth is then cured for three minutes at 300° F. If melamine formaldehyde is used the following formula is employed for 100 gallons.

75 lbs. Aerotex M-3
60 lbs. Aerotex 450 Cream
5 lbs. Catalyst D
8 lbs. Ethyl Cellulose

For cotton broadcloth finish, use:

Rhoplex W-66	25 lbs.
Triton W-30	3 lbs.
Borax	3 lbs.

Make up to 100 gallons. Pad on three-roll mangle, batch, then dry on tenter frame.

German Bleaching Practices Were Controlled

Strict government decrees controlled bleaching practices in German textile plants according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Control stations were established in key spots and bleachers had to turn in samples to determine if the degrees of polymerization of artificial fibers was not too much decreased. The report, prepared by O. T. S. Investigator Lieut. Anton Viditz-Ward, contains a description of processes and illustration of equipment used in bleaching and finishing of cotton, zellwolle, rayon and other fibers.

An annual bleaching damage of 200,000,000-300,000,000 kilograms of textiles was responsible for the compulsory testing. A decree was issued in 1939 to stop bleaching of any kind but it was immediately found impossible to carry out and other regulatory decrees were issued instead. The steady decrease of quality in cotton goods and the mixture of cotton with zellwolle and other staple fibers, the investigator reports, eventually did away with pressure boilers, and kier boilers were substituted. A description of German kier boiling and a drawing of a standard German kier appear in the report. The report contains a description and illustration

of the Erkens and Briggs zellwolle and mixed fiber washing machine in which the wash water runs on the counter-current principle. Wooden rollers utilized in the standard washers were replaced with hard and soft rubber.

Two tables on chlorine and hydrogen peroxide bleaching set forth the amounts of either chemical to be used for various combinations of cotton and zellwolle. A third table presents the quantities of chlorine and hydrogen peroxide for a combined chlorine-peroxide bleach. An interesting bleaching system in which a combined hypochlorite oxygen bleach in an enclosed apparatus is carried on in a single bath without a change of liquor is described. The report contains details on osmotic bleaching, continuous impregnation, Rosenthal vats, Lyphan testing paper, and the Mohr cold-bleaching bleach. An appendix contains a translation discussing the value of the Mohr bleach in comparison with high-pressure bleaching. Tables summarizing comparative tests are included in the translation. Drawings illustrating osmotic bleaching, a continuous impregnator, a radial bleacher, and plans of a continuous bleaching system proposed by one German firm are included. Mimeographed copies of the report (PB-81832; *Bleaching*; 38 pages) sell for \$1. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Black Market In Dyes Is Criticized

Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., in a recent letter to its entire customer list, states that "It has been brought to our attention that certain mills are selling dyes to the so-called black market, which dyes are resold at exorbitant prices and usually exported. We are certain that no responsible American dyestuff manufacturer is a party to supplying a black market with his products and such supplies, we are sorry to say, come mostly from mills who abuse the confidence of the dyestuff manufacturer. For consumers to order dyes for the purpose of resale to black markets is not only a breach of contract but a breach of good faith and if we can establish any such practice against anyone buying dyes from us, we shall take immediate action and promptly discontinue selling such parties."

Calco officials expressed the opinion that there would be no general shortage of dyes. "We do not believe that we shall at any time have a general shortage of dyes, such shortages as there may be will be largely confined to particular dyes and special types, due principally to scarcities of special intermediates. There need, therefore, be no alarm that our domestic dye-consuming industries will lack sufficient material to carry on," the letter added.

A. A. T. C. C. Groups Elect New Officers

Most sectional units of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists have at recent meetings elected officers and made plans for their 1948 activities. A roundup of news garnered from meetings of seven A. A. T. C. C. groups follows:

Southeastern Section—Met Dec. 6 at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., and elected C. Russell Gill of Southern Sizing Co., East Point, Ga., chairman, to succeed A. Kempton Haynes of Rohm & Haas Co., Inc. Other new officers elected were Dr. Howard M. Waddle of the research divi-

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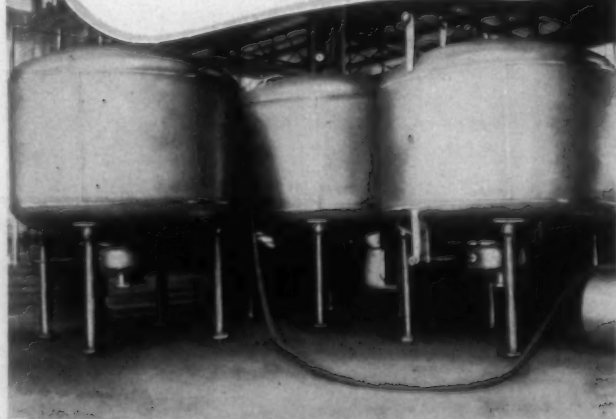
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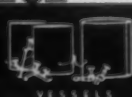
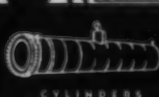
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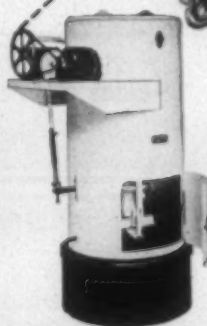
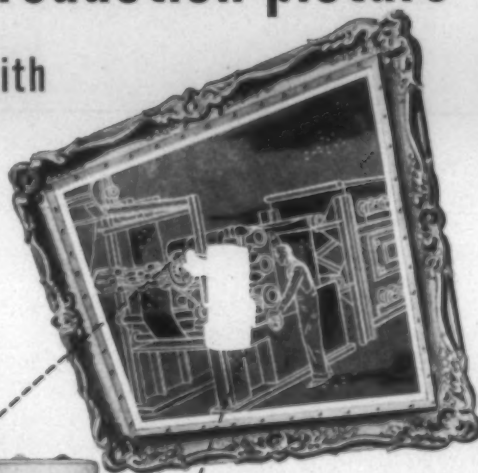


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sion of West Point Mfg. Co., vice-chairman; S. Jack Davis, research department of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., secretary; W. Fred Crayton, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., inorganic chemical division, treasurer; W. B. Griffin, Kali Mfg. Co., Atlanta, councilor. Members of the sectional committee are: George L. Dozier, Southern Dyestuff Corp.; Lee L. Baker, Tesco Chemical Co.; Paul G. Wear, Penick & Ford; and Robert L. Horney, Ciba Co. More than 75 members attended this meeting and plans were discussed for the national convention of the association to be held at the Sheraton-Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 20-23, 1948, to be sponsored by the Piedmont, South Central and South-eastern Sections.

South Central Section—Was to have met at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 13, at which time officers for 1948 were to be elected and plans for the next national convention of the association were to be discussed. Jack Anderson has been chairman of the South Central unit and Charles Spratt secretary.

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has scheduled three meetings for the first half of 1948 as follows: Feb. 7, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.; April 3, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.; and June 18, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. The fall meeting in Charlotte, N. C., will be replaced by the national meeting in Augusta, Ga.

Chemical Manufacturers Re-Elect Officers

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States held its 26th annual meeting Dec. 10 in New York City, re-elected all officers of the association and added two new members to the board of governors. Officers continued in office are Ralph E. Dorland of Dow Chemical Co., president; Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., first vice-president; Dr. Eric C. Kunz of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., second vice-president; C. M. Richter of Pharma Chemical Corp., treasurer; and C. A. Mace, secretary. The two new directors are H. W. Smith of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., and T. H. Roberts of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., who succeeded V. E. Williams of Monsanto Chemical Co. and Dr. August Merz of American Cyanamid Co. Other members of the board are Dr. Harold Simons, Harold Simons, Inc.; H. W. Dingee, Zinsser & Co., Inc.; Dr. Wyly M. Billing, Hercules Powder Co.; and G. W. Burpee, General Aniline & Film Corp.

Electron Microscope Society Holds Meeting

The Electron Microscope Society of America recently concluded a highly technical three-day meeting at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pa. Three interesting papers presented during the event were "Polymorphism of Organic Pigments" and "Replica Studies of Dyed Nylon" by F. A. Hamm, General Aniline & Film Corp., and "An Investigation of Degraded Wool" by Gloria Seeman and Max Swerdlow of the National Bureau of Standards. In his first paper Mr. Hamm told the group that the commercially important pigments, copper phthalocyanine (heliogen blue) and Indanthrene Blue RS, are "at least" dimorphic, and in his second paper discussed in detail the methods he used to identify dyestuffs through use of electron microscope and diffraction patterns. Mr. Hamm saw a possibility that his technique might be the answer to the question of how to

employ the electron microscope in solving industrial problems, including those dealing with dyeing of textile fibers.

Data yielded by the electron microscope in a study of the degradation of wool fabrics was presented by Miss Seeman and Mr. Swerdlow. Miss Seeman outlined wear tests made with flat metal strips which abrade woolen fabrics uniformly in all directions, adding that the Bureau of Standards hoped to correlate tests made on wear equipment with actual wear found in finished garments. She described the tools of her technique as being a solution of polystyrene, a glass slide and an oven, to obtain a thermoplastic replica for study.

Warwick Endowments Memorial To War Dead

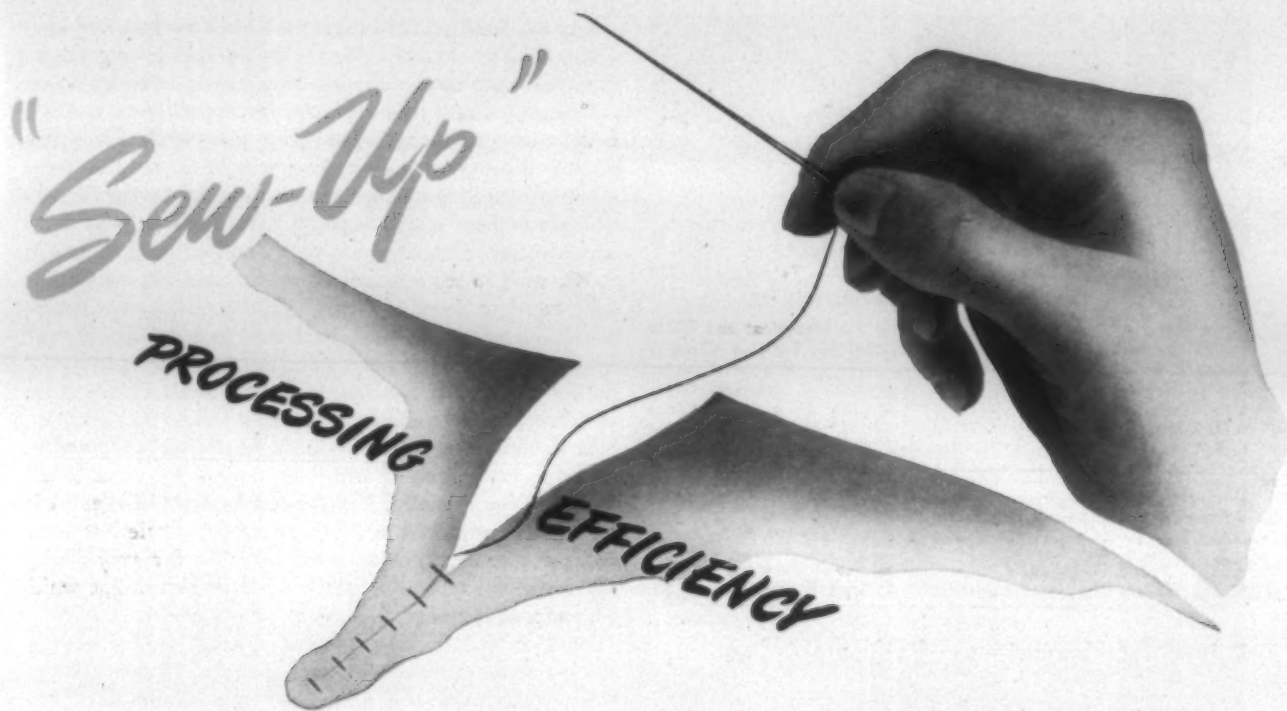
Warwick Chemical Foundation, which was formed for the purpose of setting up memorials to the memory of three members of Warwick Chemical Co. killed in World War II, announced endowments to three colleges recently. Awards of \$3,000 each were made to Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, in memory of Walter Nowicki; Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., in memory of Manfred Caranci; and the Philadelphia Textile Institute, in memory of Walter W. Lane. The principal in each case is to be held as part of the general capital endowment funds and the income is to be used as the governing board shall designate, primarily for scholarships to encourage education and research in chemistry, to enable worthy students to pursue graduate studies in chemistry, and otherwise to promote chemical education. Announcement of the awards was made by Ernest Nathan, president of Warwick Chemical Co., and president of the Warwick Chemical Foundation.

Freedman Slated To Head A. A. T. T.

Ephraim Freedman of the Bureau of Standards, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York City, was nominated for reelection as president of the American Association of Textile Technologists in a report by the nominating committee presented at a meeting of the group in New York Dec. 3. Dr. George E. Linton, textile department, Fashion Institute, was nominated for first vice-president; Fred W. Noechel of Botany Mills, Inc., second vice-president; and Miss Bernice S. Bronner of the textile resin department, American Cyanamid Co., secretary, these three being incumbent. Nominated to succeed Ralph M. Gutekunst of Hellwig Dyeing Corp. as treasurer was Olen F. Marks, American Enka Corp.

Nominated to serve as governors for three years were C. W. Bendigo, *Textile World*; Julius B. Goldberg, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; George H. Hotte, A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc. Governors retiring this year are Richard S. Cox, Philadelphia Textile Institute; William F. Macia, Stern & Stern Textiles, Inc.; and Stephen S. Marks, *Daily News Record*. The nominating committee consists of Irene Blunt, National Federation of Textiles, Inc., Erb N. Ditton, Gotham Hosiery Co., Inc., and Max Meier.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists with headquarters in Providence, R. I., have recently purchased a Beechcraft twin engine five-passenger plane for use by company executives and representatives in traveling from Providence to the Charlotte, N. C., plant, to various branch offices, and to visit customers located at a considerable distance. It is anticipated that this move will greatly facilitate intra-company contacts and speed up company service to customers.



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We believed that the three textile schools, all well staffed and collaborating with each other, will mean much to the textile industry of the South.

We do not believe that any school or college or any department of a college can be any better than its faculty.

It is not very difficult to secure competent teachers of English, history, mathematics and other academic studies at the present salary scale of the colleges, because, while the scale is seldom satisfactory to faculty members, it is not often that teachers of academic studies can find employment elsewhere at more pay.

When, however, a college or university seeks to employ a teacher of engineering or textiles, it must compete with industry for his services and industry usually pays salaries much greater than the salary scale of the college.

When confronted with such a situation the college has no choice other than to employ the teachers who are willing to accept the positions at the salaries offered.

In a few cases excellent men are available because they prefer teaching to work in industry but usually it is the case of employing the best man who can be secured at the salary which is available with the realization that the students would fare better if a better man could be secured.

Several years ago W. J. (Nick) Carter, and a few associates, conceived the idea of making it possible to compete with industry when seeking outstanding men as teachers at the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College by providing salary supplements.

Excellent results have been obtained with that system and no other school of textiles in the world now has such an outstanding staff of teachers.

The J. E. Serrine Textile Foundation, which is to back the School of Textiles at Clemson College, and the Educational Foundation of Georgia, which is to back the A. French Textile School at Georgia Tech, were not organized until some time later and plans for improving those schools of textiles have been somewhat delayed.

Georgia Tech realized that it would be necessary to erect a suitable building, and due to the Georgia "two-governor row" there was much delay in obtaining the necessary funds.

The contract for the new building has now been let and it is definitely stated that when space is available, the system of providing salary supplements will be used to secure a group of outstanding men as additions to the faculty and to replace those of the present teaching force who reach the retirement age.

We wish to see a school of textiles at Clemson College fully equal to those of Georgia Tech and North Carolina State College, but do not believe that there can be any such attainment, if the policies announced at the meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association are put into effect. (See Pages 31 and 32.—Eds.)

It was announced that instead of providing salary supplements as the means of attracting outstanding men to the faculty of the School of Textiles at Clemson College, teachers will be employed at the regular salary scale but given an insurance policy which will provide for very liberal retirement pay when they reached the retirement age which we understand to be 65.

Many of our friends, who were present at the meeting, seemed to be enthusiastic about the plan, but we do not believe that it will obtain the contemplated results.

Providing salary supplements has become a fixed policy at North Carolina State College and, despite statements to the contrary, it has worked smoothly and caused a minimum of friction.

So well did it work in the School of Textiles that four other foundations were organized. They are the North Carolina Engineering Foundation, North Carolina Dairy Foundation, The Agricultural Foundation and The Forestry Foundation. Each is controlled and operated by a different group of citizens and each has provided salary supplements in the department in which it is interested and thereby enabled that department to secure the type of men whom it would otherwise be impossible to secure.

As all professors of equal rank receive equal salaries from funds provided by the Legislature, there appears to be little reason why any professor should become disgruntled because some other professor receives additional pay from some foundation.

They realize that the elimination of salary supplements from those who receive them would not mean any more pay for themselves.

They also know that when the 1947 North Carolina Legislature made a sharp increase in the appropriation for North Carolina State College for the express purpose of increasing the salary scale, the real influence was knowledge of the salaries being paid as the result of salary supplements and information relative to the quality of teachers who had been thereby obtained.

Providing salary supplements from a fund held by a foundation organized for that specific purpose and thereby making it possible to secure outstanding men as teachers is, in our opinion, a sound policy from every standpoint.

Where no salary supplements are available to make it possible for a college to compete with industry for men desired as teachers, the college must take the best they can get at the salary scale they can afford to pay and too often it is realized that the man employed does not measure up to the standard desired.

At the college salary scale excellent teachers can usually be

secured for English, mathematics, history, etc., but not for textiles, engineering or agricultural research and specialties.

The announcement made at Clemson College on Nov. 22 was that insurance policies providing substantial retirement pay at the age of 65 would be offered in lieu of salary supplements.

The several foundations at North Carolina State College, while interested in securing outstanding men for the branch of education in which they are interested, have one rule in common and that is, that no teacher will be employed who is above 42 years of age.

It is felt that a man who is starting the development of a strong department of any kind should have many years ahead of him, and that 42 is old enough.

Men of 37 to 42 years of age usually have families of teen-age children and need money for their care and their education.

It is the age at which a man feels the need more than in earlier or later years for funds for his family.

Will a man of 40, who can obtain a salary of \$6,000 to \$7,000 in industry, be willing to accept a teaching job at \$4,000, or even \$5,000, because of an agreement that he will receive very liberal retirement pay if and when he reaches the age of 65?

Will a man be willing to accept less than he needs today for his wife and children in order to be personally well fixed financially when he reaches old age?

We do not think so and we may also observe that most colleges now have retirement pay systems and most men believe that 20 years from now those systems will be so increased as to provide adequate security.

Men already upon the faculty of the School of Textiles at Clemson College will, of course, welcome the proposed retirement pay policies but we do not believe that offering such policies will enable the school of textiles to secure new and additional teachers of the calibre which we would like to see them obtain.

We suggest that the administration of Clemson College should make a test of the proposed retirement pay system before adopting it as a fixed policy.

They should select in the textile industry some men whom they would like to add to their school of textiles teaching staff and offer to employ them at the usual college salary scale plus a retirement pay insurance policy.

If many are willing to accept the salary offered, which will undoubtedly be much less than they receive in industry, because of the retirement pay insurance policy, our observations are wrong.

If, on the other hand, offering retirement pay in lieu of a salary supplement fails to enable the School of Textiles at Clemson College to secure high class textile men as teachers, the policy is wrong and should be abandoned.

It will be so easy to determine the attractiveness of the retirement pay plan that tests should be made before fixing a definite policy.

The schools of textiles at both North Carolina State College and Georgia Tech have definitely decided to offer salary supplements as the means of securing outstanding men as teachers of textile subjects and that system is already in effect at North Carolina State College, not only in the School of Textiles, but in engineering, agriculture, architecture, dairying and forestry.

Because we are interested in seeing a very strong school of textiles established at Clemson College we are expressing

doubt relative to the advisability of adopting a retirement pay system which we do not believe will accomplish the desired results.

We are definitely certain that not a single one of the ten or more men who have been brought to the faculty of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, as the result of salary supplements, would be there today if retirement-at-65 insurance policies had been offered instead of salary supplements.

During the Nov. 22 meeting at Clemson College the statement was made with much pride that mills and allied industries were clamoring for every graduate of their School of Textiles.

There is today a job ready for every graduate of every textile school in the United States, good or bad, in fact, more than two jobs are ready for every graduate.

But what of tomorrow, when there is a depression and jobs will be far less plentiful than at present?

Then the mills and the allied industries who need men will go to the schools of textiles which they think has the strongest teaching staff and from which they think they can obtain the best trained young men.

Some will not like this editorial, but it is written because of a sincere interest in the development of a strong school of textiles at Clemson College.

C. I. O. Loses Two Elections

The employees of Mill No. 4 of Textron Southern, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., rejected the C. I. O. by a vote of 235 to 143 in an election held Dec. 3.

The employees of Linwood Cotton Mills LaFayette, Ga., rejected the C. I. O. by a vote of 184 to 155 in an election held Dec. 11. A similar election held one year ago was lost by approximately the same vote.

New England Mill Attacks The South

Our attention has been called to a series of half-page advertisements being run in New England papers by the Bates Manufacturing Co., which operates a group of mills in Maine.

One advertisement, which we have before us, pictures a wolf, labeled "Southern Mills," standing astride a Maine mill which it was about to destroy.

The assertions, about Southern cotton mills, carried in the advertisement were not correct, especially the statement that mills in Maine get a better production than those in the South.

We feel that the textile mills in the North should cooperate with textile mills in the South and fail to understand what the Bates Manufacturing Co. expects to accomplish by spending money to use half-page advertisements as the medium with which to make attacks upon Southern mills.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TEXTILE BULLETIN, for many years published on a semi-monthly basis, henceforth will be a monthly journal. Beginning next month, subscribers and other readers will receive a magazine which will be considerably revised in editorial content and also completely departmentalized. Look for the new TEXTILE BULLETIN in January.

STUBBS, N. C.—The Buffalo Mills property, which has been idle for some time, has been purchased by J. R. Dover and Charles I. Dover of Shelby, who plan to operate it as Dover Yarn Mill, Inc. Application has been made for a charter authorizing \$250,000 in capital stock. Included in the purchased property are 25 houses, 120 acres and the mill building, which contained 3,500 spindles when running. The new organization ultimately will carry out weaving operations in addition to spinning.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—With capital stock of \$10,000, Rayotta Corp. has been formed to manufacture, finish and convert textile fabrics. H. J. Haynesworth, Jr., is president of the new firm which will occupy a building being constructed through community effort in Anderson, S. C., to house the textile plant. R. S. Small, newly-elected vice-president and assistant treasurer, announced that authorized capitalization would be increased at a later meeting.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.—Two construction projects recently have been completed at Joanna Mills Co. by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., of Spartanburg. A one-story warehouse of two sections, containing 10,000 square feet of floor space, has been completed as has a modern activated sludge sewage disposal plant for the use of the mill and for the 3,000 mill village population.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp. Dec. 13 honored members of the Gold-Tex Ten Year Club at a party and banquet. The club is composed of employees with ten or more years service with the concern.

UNION, S. C.—Contract for erection of a main office building at Monarch Mills has been awarded to McKoy-Werry Co. of Spartanburg at a bid of \$97,898. Monarch is also remodeling a building to be used as a cotton classing department at a cost of about \$35,000. The building will be air conditioned.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Dottie Lou Mills, Inc., which has been closed for several months, will be re-opened soon under a two-year lease by Bev-Wynn Products Co. as a yarn manufacturing unit. As a result of this arrangement, the auction sale of the property, scheduled to have been held Dec. 9, was cancelled. The plant will be under the direction of Carl H. Cox, vice-president and general manager of Red Bank Mills, Lexington, S. C., and John L. Carpenter of Graniteville, S. C., has been named superintendent. According to Mr. Cox, approximately 10,000 spindles will be utilized eventually.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Anniston Mfg. Co. is expanding its plant to increase weaving facilities. Daniel Construction Co. of Birmingham, Ala., and Greenville, S. C., is general contractor for the project. Work includes new Babcock & Wilcox steam boiler and smokestack and a new building for grease and paint shop. The weave room addition to the mill has been completed and 68 new looms have been added. A total of 266 other looms have been moved from the former weave room which has been converted to a winder and warper room. A new slasher room has been completed with installation of additional slashers, cooking kettle and size

pump. The installation of nine new 240-spindle roving frames is also planned. The firm is also having constructed two new one-story tile and brick apartment buildings in the mill village. The buildings will each contain three departments equipped with automatic gas or electric water heaters.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—An addition between existing buildings at Judson Mills is under construction, to be used for rearrangement in dye house and utility building. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C., office, furnished plans for the addition.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A finished goods warehouse of reinforced concrete, one story, with 30,000 square feet of floor space, recently has been finished and put into use at Fairforest Finishing Co. Designs and supervision of construction of the project were furnished by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg office.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Wellington Mills, Inc., is erecting a new \$60,000 gymnasium and community center for its employees. The gymnasium is being so constructed that it can be converted into an auditorium seating 1,200 persons.

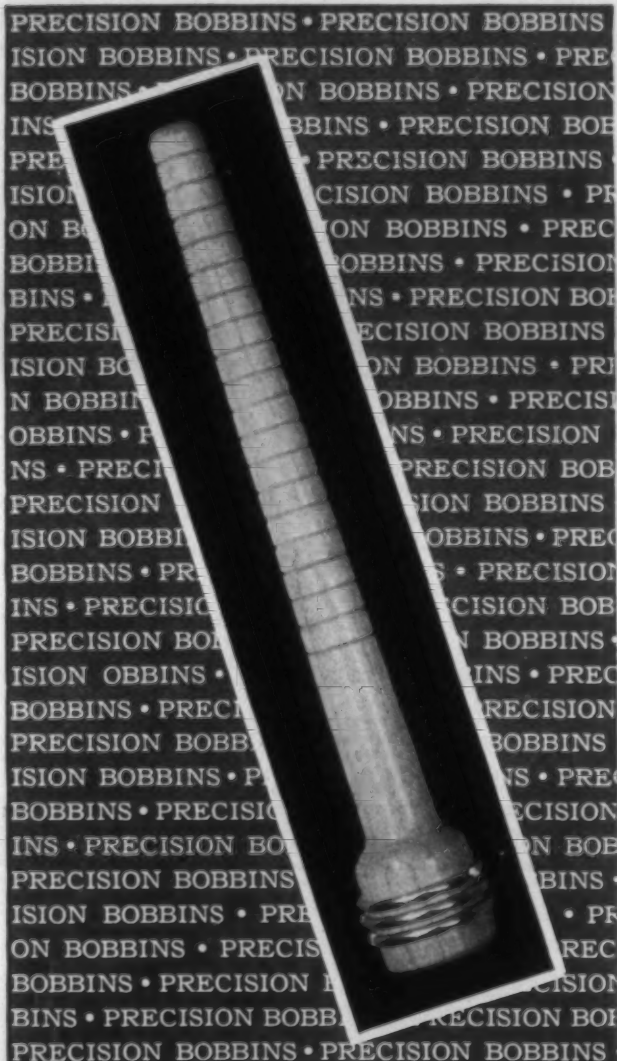
ROCK HILL, S. C.—Industrial Cotton Mills Co., Inc., recently contracted for the construction of 25 new housing units and the paving of streets and sidewalks in the mill village. The new houses will boost the company's housing units to 275.

LA FRANCE, S. C.—A proposal to merge Pendleton Mfg. Co. of La France and Blue Ridge Yarn Mills of Pendleton, S. C., both subsidiaries of La France Industries, will be considered by stockholders of the two corporations at separate meetings to be held Dec. 29.

PENDLETON, S. C.—Officials of Deering-Milliken and Pacolet Mfg. Co. have selected a site one mile south of Pendleton for a new plant to be erected at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000. The building will be 540 feet long by 300 feet wide and with the exception of a modern office will be completely windowless. The mill will be devoted to the production of rayon cloth. Daniel Construction Co. has been selected for the construction work and it is contemplated that work will begin immediately and will be completed in July, 1948.

LANDO, S. C.—The entire card room at Manetta Mills is being re-arranged, the project being under the direction of Yates D. Smith of Gastonia, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Leading Embroidery Co., which some time ago purchased the Calvine Mill here, has purchased two War Assets Administration warehouses, containing about 100,000 square feet of floor space, and will spend approximately \$500,000 in converting the structures into modernized factories for the manufacture of embroidered goods, pillow cases and handkerchiefs. Officials announced plans to spend \$300,000 in expanding and modernizing the Calvine plant, and \$200,000 in converting the W. A. A. warehouses. When reconversion of the plants has been accomplished, officials hope by March, 1948, headquarters of the firm will be moved to Charlotte from North



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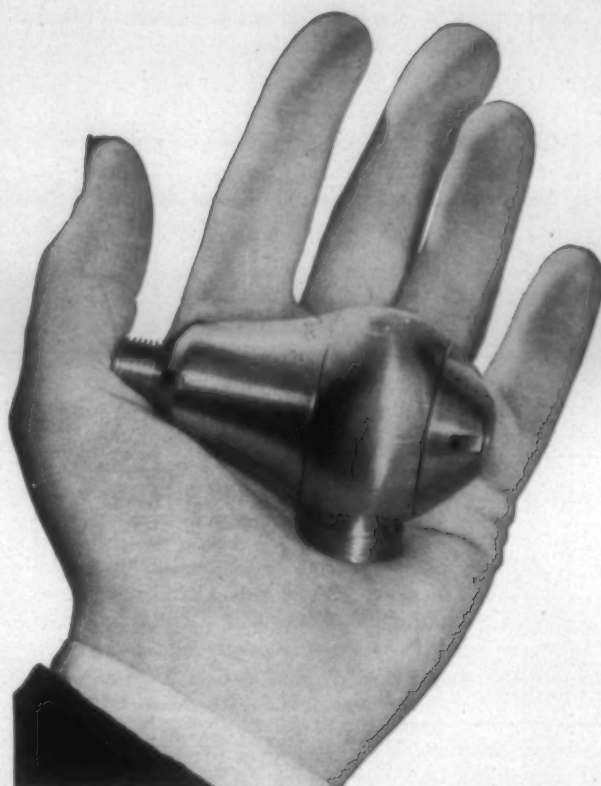
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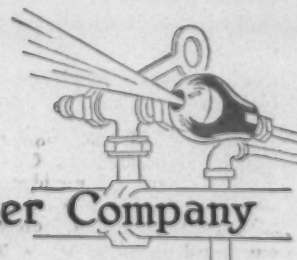
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Bergen, N. J. The firm also operates plants at Marshall and Cowpens, S. C., and at Providence, R. I.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Several units of Burlington Mills Corp. are establishing enviable safety records. Bristol (Tenn.) Weaving Co. has topped 6,000,000 safe man-hours, a weaving plant at Ossipee, N. C., has gone over the 3,000,000 mark, and employees of Central Falls (N. C.) Mfg. Co. recently completed 1,000,000 safe man-hours of work.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Stockholders of Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Mfg. Co. Dec. 12 approved a merger of stock, forming the Cone Mills Corp. as of Jan. 1, 1948. Revolution was merged into Proximity with the authorized capital stock with par value of \$10 each. Approval of the merger completes the formation of the Cone Mills under one corporation. During the past several months all units of the Cone Mills except Proximity have been brought into the corporate structure of the mills.

ERWIN, N. C.—The second annual banquet of the 25-Year Club of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. plants here was held Dec. 13, honoring employees with 25 years or more service. Employees who passed the 25-year record since last year's banquet were presented pins by Carl R. Harris, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the company.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Newberry Textile Mills recently has completed, from the plans of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., an enlargement of its office building at the mill. The top floor is for use as cotton classing room, the ground floor as office space, and the basement for files. Plans also

have been made for the installation of Draper Model E looms to replace non-automatic Whitin looms on the first floor of Mills Nos. 1 and 2, and the power wiring plans for individual motor drives on the new installation. Additional carding and spinning equipment also is being installed, this project being handled by the Yates D. Smith firm of Gastonia, N. C.

HONEA PATH, S. C.—Chiquola Mfg. Co. is spending \$200,000 in providing the 2,000 residents of company-owned houses with electric hot water heaters and new bathroom equipment.

WACO, TEX.—The twine mill property of the Southwestern Cotton Mills, Inc., where has been purchased by Hollywood Mfg. Co. of Dallas.

NEWNAN, GA.—Machinery is being installed in the new Fullerton Cotton Mill here and it is expected to be in operation the latter part of January. The mill will begin operations with 10,752 spindles and 35 cards, producing 30s yarn.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Paola Mfg. Co. is occupying the former Irene Mills building, and expects to be producing yarn early in 1948. The plant will be equipped with 15,000 spindles and 300 looms.

WORTHVILLE, N. C.—Leward Cotton Mills, Inc., has been purchased by R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte. The plant operates 9,984 spindles and 265 looms on drills and narrow sheetings. O. R. Blalock will continue as vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the firm.

Promotions, Resignations, Honors,
Transfers, Appointments, Elections,
Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Harry Horrocks, general manager of the yarn division of the American Thread Co., recently was elected president of the Durene Association of America succeeding J. Burton Frierson. Other officers elected include B. Everett Jordan, Sells Mfg. Co., Inc., vice-president; J. P. Holt, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., treasurer; and A. C. Layton Newsom, executive secretary.

Richard V. McPhail of Gastonia, N. C., has joined the sales staff of Watson & Desmond, textile mill supply firm of Charlotte, N. C.

Phillip McMullan, formerly assistant treasurer of Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been elected vice-president and treasurer to succeed the late J. A. Moore, who died Nov. 15. R. F. Elliott, formerly secretary, was named to succeed Mr. McMullan as assistant treasurer.

C. W. Gunter, Jr., native of Gastonia, N. C., has resigned as assistant managing

editor of *Southern Textile News* to become head of the Charlotte, N. C., news bureau for Fairchild Publications of New York City.

Coit M. Robinson of United Spinners, Inc., Lowell, N. C., recently was elected second vice-president of the Gastonia (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce. John A. Staples of Burlington Mills Corp. and Don Maddox of Textiles, Inc., were named to the board of directors. S. A. Burts of Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., is the retiring president of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce.

Bruce Baker is now assistant general superintendent of the Olympia Plant of Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C.

Morris Sayre, president of Corn Products Refining Co. has been elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers for 1948. William H. Ruffin, vice-president of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.,

was named a state director of the group for North Carolina.

Gerald S. Tompkins of Philadelphia, Pa., general manager of viscose rayon production, has been elected a director of American Viscose Corp. Mr. Tompkins has been connected with the firm since 1919.

Clarence R. Howe of Lowell, Mass., recently became associated with the Glover Wood Turning Co., Inc., West Millbury, Mass., as a sales agent.

J. Parks McLeod, supervisor of the crepe department at Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., will serve as chairman of the textile division for the 1948 March of Dimes campaign to be conducted in Greenville County Jan. 15-30.

Joe L. Lanier has been named president of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and Erwin R. Lehmann vice-president and director of personnel. B. W. Whorton has been ap-

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pointed vice-president and a director of Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga. Both the Columbus Mfg. Co. and Dixie Cotton Mills are subsidiaries of West Point Mfg. Co.

Floyd W. Jefferson, Sr., president of Ise-lin-Jefferson Co., Inc., has been elected president of the New York Board of Trade.

John T. Kilpatrick, vice-president and general manager of Southern Webbing Co., Greensboro, N. C., was re-elected president of the Webbing Manufacturers Institute at a recent meeting of the group in Boston, Mass.

Woodrow Dunn, formerly superintendent of Chiquola Mfg. Co. at Honea Path, S. C., has been named superintendent of Monarch Mills at Union, S. C., succeeding T. M. McNeill, retired. R. H. Hope, formerly connected with Jackson Mills at Iva, S. C., has been named to succeed Mr. Dunn at Chiquola. Both Mr. Dunn and Mr. Hope are graduates of Clemson College.

C. W. Cain, assistant treasurer of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed treasurer of the firm.

William L. Wetzell, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., has been named Southern representative for Columbia Narrow Fabrics Co., Shannock, R. I. Mr. Wetzell, who conducts a yarn brokerage business in Gastonia, is a 1938 graduate of the school of textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Charles I. Dover, secretary and treasurer of Dover Mill Co., Shelby, N. C., recently was elected president of the Shelby Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association.

Frank J. Aiken has been appointed manager of the new Deering, Milliken & Co. rayon weaving plant to be erected at Pendleton, S. C. Mr. Aiken is now assistant superintendent of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., and will continue his duties there until April 1, 1948.

Leon P. Brick of Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. has been elected president of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Alumni Club of New York. Other officers include Edgar L. Schlesinger, Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., first vice-president; Arthur Ernst, Textron, Inc., second vice-president; Edwin Wilkinson, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, corresponding secretary; Edward S. Lukens, Cannon Mills, Inc., recording secretary; Max Schuster, Canton, Greenspan Co., treasurer.

Shirley Lorraine Moore, daughter of Carl M. Moore, manager of the Gastonia, N. C., plant of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., has been elected to membership in the University of North Carolina chapter of Chi Delta Phi, national literary society. Miss Moore was one of six students chosen.

M. T. McDermid, general manager of Douglas Mill, Inc., Douglasville, Ga., Du-Court Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and Russellville (Ala.) Mill, Inc., has been elected mayor of Douglasville, Ga.

Paul E. Crocker, for a number of years vice-president and controller of Pepperell Mfg. Co., has been appointed treasurer, succeeding Russell H. Leonard, who remains as president and chief executive. Edward W. Manning succeeds Mr. Crocker as

controller. Lindsay Dexter, who has been assistant treasurer of Nashua Mfg. Co., has been appointed assistant to Backett Parsons, vice-president in charge of manufacturing.



J. Mark Coe, left, has been appointed a vice-president of Corn Products Sales Co. and in January, 1948, assumes the title and responsibilities of Southern division manager. Mr. Coe joined the firm in 1926 as a retail salesman. A few years later he became assistant manager of the Chicago office, then was made manager of the sub-office in Peoria, Ill. Immediately prior to his present appointment, Mr. Coe was manager of the Corn Products Kansas City office.

George R. West, Jr., formerly president of Dixie Mercerizing Co., has been elevated to chairman of the board of directors of the firm and J. Burton Frierson, Jr., formerly vice-president, has been named president. Other promotions announced include B. P. Barnes, from superintendent of the mercerizing plant to vice-president in charge of finishing operations; Eugene W. Hill, from superintendent of the spinning mill to vice-president in charge of spinning operations; Arthur K. Johnson, from treasurer to vice-president in charge of sales; John B. Thompson, from assistant secretary to secretary; and Edmund C. Chodd, controller. The following new officers were named: Robert Chocran, assistant general manager; F. O. Hallman, manager of the cotton department; C. E. Rollins, superintendent of finishing; Lynwood Wilkey, superintendent of spinning; and Walter W. Logan, assistant secretary.

Cantwell Clark, manager of the Du Pont Co. nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., since Oct. 1, 1945, has been made nylon planning manager with headquarters at the home office in Wilmington, Del. W. Donald Hartford, manufacturing superintendent at Du Pont's rayon division plant at Old Hickory, Tenn., becomes manager at Martinsville. In other promotions announced at Du Pont, Harry F. Brown becomes general manager of the explosives department and Samuel G. Baker becomes general manager of the electrochemicals department. Both men have been assistant general managers of the departments they will head. Mr. Brown succeeds William H. Ward, who was elected a vice-president of the company and Mr. Baker succeeds F. S. MacGregor, who has retired after 31 years with the firm.

OBITUARY

William Ernest Johnson, 62, secretary of Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., died Dec. 12 at a Columbia, S. C., hospital. Survivors include his wife, three sons and three daughters.

George Beveridge, retired textile executive of Atlanta, Ga., died Nov. 27. A native of Scotland, Mr. Beveridge came to this country in 1912 and worked for Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills several years. In 1919 he became president of Banning (Ga.) Cot-

ton Mills, serving until his retirement 12 years ago. Surviving are two daughters and two sons.

Otto W. Schaum, 81, chairman of the board of Fletcher Works, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., died Dec. 9. Mr. Schaum was long identified with the manufacture of textile machinery and was said to have figured prominently in the development of the modern narrow fabric loom.

Andrew Jefferson Mitchell, 71, superintendent of Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., passed away Dec. 14 after a short illness. Surviving are two daughters, two brothers and three sisters.

Samuel Courtauld, 71, internationally known English textile manufacturer whose name had become almost synonymous with that of rayon, died Dec. 1 at his London home after a lengthy illness. He was the acknowledged leader of the British rayon industry and fathered and aided in the development of the rayon industry in the United States. He was a director of Courtaulds, Ltd., at the time of his death. In October, 1946, due to ill health, he relinquished chairmanship of the firm after holding that position for 25 years—a period during which the rayon industry enjoyed its greatest growth both in England and abroad. He was a grand-nephew of Samuel Courtauld, who founded the company in 1816. After studying silk weaving at Lyon, France, he joined the firm in 1898 as assistant manager of the firm's dyeing and finishing plant at Bocking, Essex, and shortly afterward was appointed manager of the company's silk weaving mill at Halstead, Essex. In 1908 he became understudy to the late H. G. Tetley, then managing director of the company, as general manager of Courtaulds' textile factories. He joined the board of directors of the company in 1915 and one year later was named joint managing director under Mr. Tetley's chairmanship. Upon Mr. Tetley's death in 1921 he was elected chairman and held that position until October, 1946, when he resigned due to ill health. He continued as a director until his death. In industrial circles he was considered as the guiding force which advanced the technology of textiles—through the influence of the rayon industry, textiles changed from rule-of-thumb to a modern, efficient industry. Mr. Courtauld is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Sydney Butler. Mr. Butler is a director of the company.

Dan Adams, 64, a director and chief power, heating and ventilation engineer of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., died Nov. 29 at a hospital in New York. Among the buildings for which he designed power, heating and ventilation systems were Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C., Hanes Hosiery Mills in Winston-Salem, N. C., and the United States Rubber Co. plants in Detroit, Mich. He was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles Pfeiffer, 69, textile engineer of Greenville, S. C., died recently. A graduate of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Mr. Pfeiffer was active in the founding of Piedmont Plush Mills in Greenville and later of Southern Pile Fabrics Co., where he was superintendent for 16 years. Surviving are his wife and three daughters.



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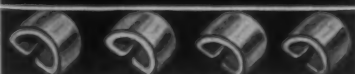


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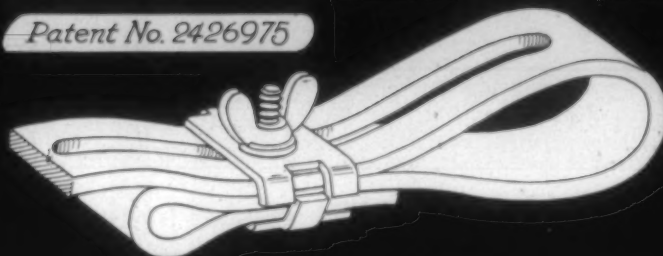
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EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES - LITERATURE

CMC Waste Machine Is Described In Folder

The Carolina Machinery Co., Inc., 1426 East Tenth Street, Charlotte, N. C., currently is distributing a folder describing its CMC Waste Machine, which, according to the company, contains features which are new in principle and superior in operation and results. The machines are designed so that all parts can be easily reached, it is said, are adjustable, safer, and compact, occupying a minimum of floor space.

Batson Mfg. Co. To Be Incorporated

Subscribers to capital stock of Batson Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., producer of wooden accessories for textile ma-

chinery, were scheduled to meet Dec. 20 to incorporate the concern. For the past eight years the company has been a partnership, operated by John P. and Louis P. Batson, brothers. The company currently employs 15 workers.

Material Handlers, Inc., Is Formed In Charlotte

Lewis H. Fallis and J. Toms Dover, Jr., have just announced the formation of their corporation known as Material Handlers, Inc., which has its home office at 324 1/2 North Tryon Street, Charlotte 2, N. C. They operate from this office as exclusive sales engineers in North Carolina for the Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa, manufacturer of overhead monorail material handling systems. They are exclusive

sales engineers in North Carolina and South Carolina for the Samuel Olson Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., which manufactures belt, roller, skid, chute, and bucket conveyor systems. They also are agents and engineers for the "Transmissioneered" line of Dodge ball bearings, sheaves, clutches, belts, and Dodge-Timken roller bearings manufactured by the Dodge Mfg. Corp. of Mishawaka, Ind.



Mr. Fallis (left), president of the corporation, is a native of Griffin, Ga., and, after graduating from The Citadel in 1931 as a civil engineer, began working as an engineer in Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga. After four years with Callaway Mills, Mr. Fallis went into the material handling field where he remained until he went into the Army in 1941. After being released from the Army, he returned to the material handling and power transmission field with Hugh Black of Greenville, S. C., and after a year and a half there joined Earnest F. Culbreath in Charlotte, where he joined forces with Toms Dover and they opened their own corporation.

Mr. Dover (right), secretary treasurer of Material Handlers, Inc., is a native of Shelby, N. C., and, after being graduated from North Carolina State College school of textiles in 1940, went directly into the Army. After his release in 1944, due to physical disability, he joined his father in Allentown, Pa. After spending two and a half years there, he returned to North Carolina to make a survey for the Arabol Mfg. Co. of New York in the textile industry. After completing this survey, he joined Mr. Culbreath and Mr. Fallis. Mr. Dover is a grandson of John R. Dover, founder of the Dover Mill Co. in Shelby.

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Firm Producing Over 400 Different Types Of Saddles

The Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I., is now producing over 400 different types of saddles for both conventional and long draft spinning and roving frames. Among the more popular items illustrated in a leaflet recently distributed by the firm are front saddles of different lengths with screw shoulders in varying positions to allow for any desired weight distribution; back saddles with locking shoulders in various positions to obtain any weighting requirements; jump saddles to weight front and back rolls only, made to varying dimensions; lever screws of any size of type; special hook stirrups with lubricating saddles attached for spinning and roving frames; saddle assemblies for all kinds of long draft; roving frame saddles of different types and sizes; and stirrups and levers for any type of saddle assembly.

General Dyestuff Corp. Offers 13 New Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York City, announces the release of the following circulars: G-490, *Rapidogen Golden Yellow R*; G-491, *Acid Chrome Red BA-CF*; G-492, *Indanthrene Red Violet RHA Paste Fine*; G-493, *Algol Yellow GCA Paste Fine*; G-494, *Wool Fast Blue BLA Extra CF*; G-495, *Indanthrene Red Violet RHA Paste for Dyeing*; G-498, *Rapidogen Blue PBN*; G-485, *Nekal A*; G-489, *Monopol Brilliant Oils in the Textile Industry*; G-496, *Soromine BSS Paste*; G-497, *Soromine KS*; G-499, *Peregal TW*; and GDC-278, *Appretan NSF Conc.*

Application Of Microscopy Theme Of Calco Bulletin

A paper, *The Application of Microscopy to the Textile Industry*, presented by Dr. G. L. Royer, assistant director of physical research, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., before the Scottish and London Sections of the Society of Dyers and Colorists, in England, in April, 1947, has been reprinted as a Calco technical bulletin. The use of microscopy in the textile field is not new. It is well known to the textile technologist and has been used extensively for the study of the structure of fibers and fabrics and to some extent in a study of dyeing, printing and finishing. It is possible to

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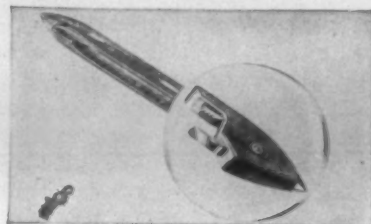
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identify the fibers to be colored, examine the damaging effect of treatments, study the penetration of dyes, investigate causes of color defects, study methods for improved color application and observe the effects of fiber finishes. A copy of Calco Technical Bulletin No. 796 can be obtained from your Calco sales representative or by mailing your request to the attention of the Advertising Department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. Calco Technical Bulletin No. 795, *Studies on Rayon Dyeing: Applications of the Dyeometer*, prepared by Dr. Royer, H. R. McCleary and J. M. A. de Bruyne, also is available upon request.

Firm Creates Shuttle For The New S6 Loom

In keeping with the rapid progress being made in loom design and construction, the engineers of Southern Shuttles Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., main shuttle plants at Greenville and Paris, S. C., have created a new shuttle specifically for the S6 loom. It is claimed to have everything that the high speed and weaving of fine yarns require and appreciate. It is also claimed to be equipped with the very latest creation in a steel thread cutter plate. This plate has a mirror finish surface and a tool and die hardness that has to be seen and used to be fully appreciat-

ed. It insures positive cut off at every change. It is equipped with the celebrated, "patented No. 300 series eyes," which requires no change for the S and Z winds. Interchangeable styles for fine and coarse filling.



It is a most compact eye, permitting the maximum amount of bobbin end clearance. It is super-sanded, contains no burrs, no sharp edges, and has micromatic finish pads for positive first pick and running tension. The spring assembly is a precision job of alloy steel, heat treated, thereby assuring accurate bobbin alignment, which is the number one requirement for high speeds and fine yarns. The shuttle tips is another innovation of Southern engineers, which makes the tip and the dogwood to which it becomes a part, one definite unit.

It is a positive locking device. Four adjusting screws assure constant, uniform tension of filling. The bottom of the shuttle has the Southern standard construction, being made of Ste-Hide, a phenolic impregnated cloth, which, when treated and finished, has almost the hardness and wearability of steel.

Mill Supply Firm Plans New Plant In Charlotte

Southern Standard Mill Supply Co. of Charlotte, N. C., a subsidiary of Standard Mill Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I., has purchased a tract of land in Charlotte where it plans to construct a new and larger plant from which it will serve the entire Southern textile industry. Construction is expected to get underway early in 1948 and the cost has been estimated at \$80,000. The company will have more than 16,000 square feet of floor space in the new building.

New Design Features Tight Strand Washer

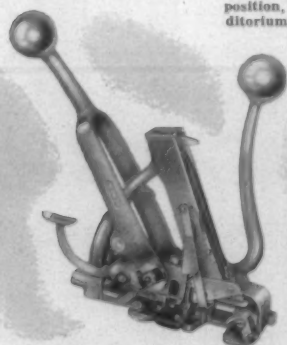
Completely new design that offers many practical advantages is claimed by Rodney Hunt Machine Co. in the patented Tight Strand Washer. The manufacturer states that it is the first



that's production strapping with the improved Stanley "ACE" Strapping Tool

● ALL THAT takes just 5 seconds. Positive spring feed holds a 100 seal clip in magazine for $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " seals and a 75 seal clip for $\frac{5}{8}$ " seals. The "Ace", with a complete line of accessories, is available in 3 sizes to handle the whole range of strapping jobs. Write for full details or demonstration. The Stanley Works, Steel Strapping Division, 201 Lake Street, New Britain, Conn.

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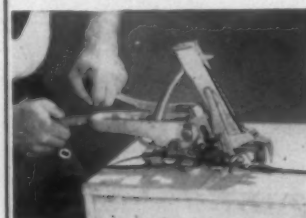
STEEL STRAPPING AND CAR BANDING SYSTEMS



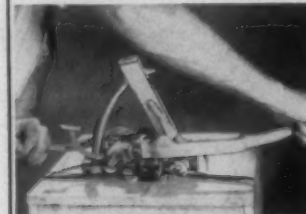
Free end of strapping is slipped under straplock and against stop.



Loop of strapping is slipped under straplocks and between shear blades and pulled tight.



Strapping is tensioned by bringing tightening handle back to horizontal position.



Strapping is cut and seal crimped by moving sealing lever forward.

machine of its kind ever built with such features as all stainless steel construction, patented Curve-of-Strength tub, special design to provide fast and efficient counter-flow of water. The machine is also said to incorporate the simplest form of suds box with its own valuable counterflow features. The manufacturers also include a bleachery squeezer of latest Rodney Hunt patented Wring-Master design. Complete information may be obtained from Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Textile Machinery Division, Orange, Mass.

New Bulletin Offered By Proctor & Schwartz

Proctor Equipment for the Textile Finisher is the latest bulletin for the industry's use issued by Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Seventh Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia 20, Pa. Attractively bound and containing 12 pages, well illustrated, the bulletin themes the basic or standard types of drying and curing equipment developed through Proctor research and engineering for this particular field.

Announce New Low Prices For Weather-Ometer Tests

An accepted method of testing for determining the resistance of textiles, paints, plastic materials and coated fabrics of all types to weathering, is the standard Weather-Ometer test. The United States Testing Co., Inc., with its main laboratories at 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., announces new low prices for Weather-Ometer tests. The increased number of tests being conducted to determine resistance to weathering, and the importance of this method of test, has caused the company to reduce its Weather-Ometer fees, so that use of this important test may be still more widespread.

New Tension Compensator Developed By Kidde Co.

A new tension compensator which automatically produces a constant output of tension has been developed by Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., of Belleville, N. J. It is a self-contained unit and can be easily installed. The Kidde tension compensator is a ball bearing compensating disc tension which utilizes the yarn tension itself to control disc pressures. There is only one variable—a spring torque arm which can be set permanently by a calibrated dial to

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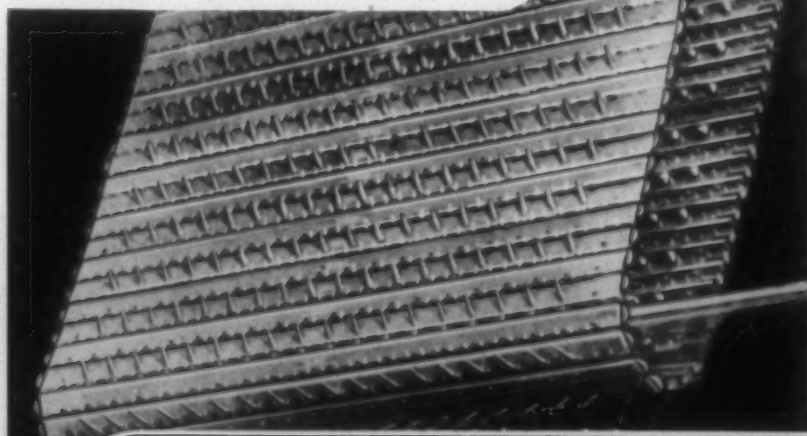
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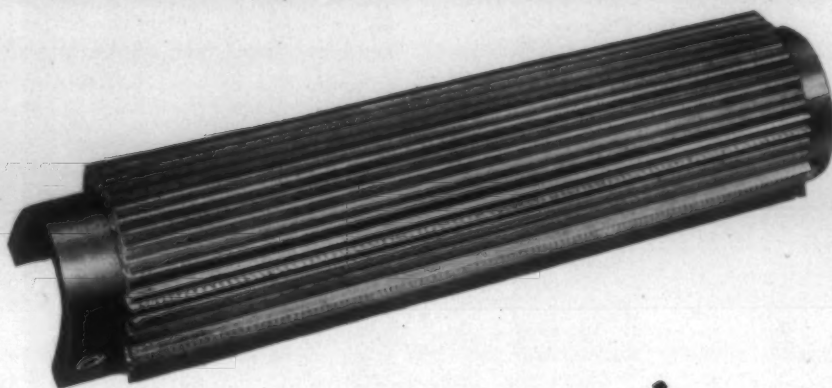
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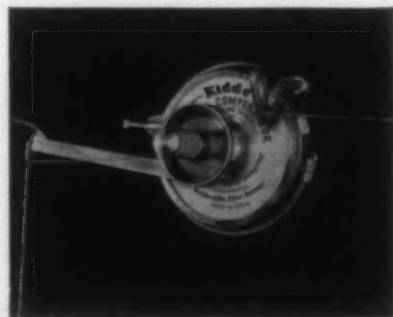
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any desired tension from 15 to 120 grams. Once the dial is locked in position, the resultant tension will remain constant regardless of type of yarn, coefficient of yarn friction, changing input tension, yarn speed or normal changes in atmospheric conditions in a plant, the company claims. Fabrication of this sturdy, precision equipment has been accomplished by use of the best available materials. Heat treated stainless steel balls give friction-free compensation. Sapphire is used in the guide most subject to wear, and fatigue resistant beryllium copper for the tension spring.



The Kidde tension compensator is recommended for any application where close tension control is required. For example, in filling winding the compensator will reduce the number of shiners and shell-offs, resulting in higher loom efficiency, and will allow more yarn to be wound on the bobbin. Delicate yarns can be wound at higher speeds and the fixers will not have to worry about tension drift. In plying of coarse yarns the compensator will allow magazine creeling and prevent corkscrews or uneven plying, resulting in a stronger finished product. In difficult warping operations the compensator can be set to give uniform tension on all ends.

Fiberglas Effects Changes For Benefit Of Industry

Establishment of the Fiberglas Textile Division at 16 East 56th Street, New York City, and transfer of the Fiberglas Textile Products Development Laboratory from Newark, Ohio, to the Fiberglas plant at Ashton, R. I., have been effected by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. Purpose of the moves is to centralize sales, service and development of Fiberglas textile at locations convenient to the textile industry. The Textile Division in New York will be staffed largely by personnel now employed in the Fiberglas Yarns Division.

in the firm's general offices at Toledo, Ohio, as well as others engaged in textile scheduling, production specifications, and service activities. Completion of the New York move is expected by the end of the year.

Operations of the textile laboratory at the Rhode Island plant are expected to start shortly after the first of the year, and work to be carried on there will be mainly in co-operation with weaving mills and cloth processors to develop applications for Fiberglas yarns and fabrics. Process development activities, weaving experimentation and investigation of specialized after-treatments for Fiberglas yarns and glass cloth will also be carried on. Basic research and development of textile fibers, as well as experimental work in

applications of other types of Fiberglas materials, will continue in the company's general research laboratories in Newark.

Fyrol 1115 Is Introduced Through Sonneborn Bulletin

Performance results of Fyrol 1115, a water-soluble wool fiber lubricant—based on two years of actual mill runs—are revealed in a technical bulletin just released by the Textile Chemicals Division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York.

The tests, according to the bulletin, were conducted under exacting conditions in numerous mills throughout the country and show that the lubricant accelerates picking, carding, spinning,

dyeing and finishing, and improves the quality of finished products. The performance study outlines the characteristics of Fyrol 1115 as they relate to the various stages of wool processing, and lists a number of specific results obtained by wool and worsted mills which have been regular users of the product.

The bulletin also details the general properties of the lubricant, such as penetration, stability, viscosity and hygroscopicity; and describes the manner in which solutions are prepared and applied. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing on your business stationery to the Textile Chemicals Division, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Must be capable and experienced on Draper looms. Give full particulars and references.

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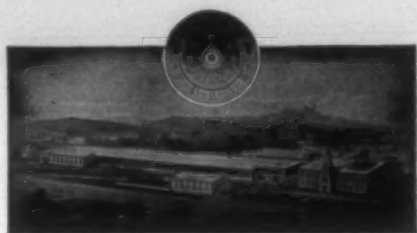
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National Cotton Council To Meet In Atlanta

More than 600 cotton industry leaders from the 17 cotton-producing states will convene in Atlanta, Ga., next Jan. 21-23 for the tenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council, D. W. Brooks, general manager of the Georgia Cotton Producers Association and chairman of council convention arrangements, announced recently. The cotton men, representing farmers, ginnermen, warehousemen, merchants, cotton spinners, and cottonseed crushers from the entire Cotton Belt, will plan the 1948 cotton industry program in the fields of sales promotion, utilization research, production and marketing, and foreign trade. Theme of the meeting announced by Mr. Brooks will be "Cotton—In a World of Uncertainty." Key speakers of the convention will outline steps which will be taken by cotton to better its position during the coming year. Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., internationally known cotton producer and president of the council since its organization in 1939, will deliver one of the principal addresses of the conference.

Mr. Brooks said that the convention delegates would consider questions of vital interest to the cotton industry including improved insect control programs, cotton production mechanization, and other key production problems. The group also will lay plans for expansions in sales activity on behalf of cotton and cottonseed products. It is expected that during 1948 the council will initiate the most intensive promotion ever conducted by the cotton industry. The Atlanta meeting, to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, represents the first time the National Cotton Council has brought its full delegate-membership to the Southeast since its 1941 convention at Augusta, Ga.

Appointment of a 47-member advisory committee to assist in the planning of the cotton industry's 1948 promotion and research program has been announced by Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council. Made up of leaders of the cotton and allied industries, the advisory committee will participate in program planning in the fields of production and marketing, utilization research, foreign trade, and sales promotion at the council's annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 21-23.

Included in the committee appointments are key research authorities, sales executives, bankers, editors, trade association executives, agriculturists and cotton products manufacturers. Representing manufacturers are W. D. Anderson, chairman of the board, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Fuller E. Callaway of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Donald Comer, chairman of the board, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City; and William C. Planz, vice-president of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., New York City.

Organon Offers Rayon And Wool Figures

Although November shipments of rayon yarn and staple amounting to 83,900,000 pounds were five per cent below those in October, they exceeded shipments of November, 1946, by 18 per cent, according to the December issue of *Rayon Organon*, the statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. For the first 11 months of 1947, domestic rayon deliveries totaled 868,500,000 pounds, an increase of 12 per cent over the January-November period of 1946.

Filament yarn shipments in November were comprised of 42,700,000 pounds of viscose-cupra and 19,800,000 pounds

of acetate for a total of 62,500,000 pounds. Staple deliveries last month were made up of 15,400,000 pounds of viscose and 6,000,000 pounds of acetate for a total of 21,400,000 pounds. Rayon filament yarn deliveries in the first 11 months of the year totaled 667,100,000 pounds (469,500,000 pounds viscose-cupra and 197,000,000 acetate). Staple deliveries in this period were 201,400,000 pounds (viscose 148,300,000 pounds and acetate 53,100,000 pounds).

The *Organon* notes the following percentage changes in the 11 months data of shipments compared to the corresponding period in 1946; viscose-cupra yarn, plus six per cent; acetate yarn, plus 18 per cent; viscose staple, plus 21 per cent; acetate staple, plus 33 per cent. Rayon stocks held by producers at the end of November amounted to 13,700,000 pounds of which 5,500,000 pounds were viscose-cupra yarn, 2,700,000 pounds acetate yarn and 5,500,000 pounds staple.

Raw wool consumed in the first nine months of 1947 by apparel fabric and carpet manufacturers totaled 526,000,000 pounds, 51½ per cent below the consumption of the January-September period of 1946. Nine months apparel wool consumption this year is down 14 per cent compared to 1946, while carpet wool consumption is up 36½ per cent.

Analizing the world wool situation, the *Organon* finds that the 1947-1948 estimated world apparel and carpet wool production continues on a declining trend with a loss of 13 per cent compared with the 1941 level. World apparel wool stocks in the middle of 1947 were 12 per cent under those of a year ago, with the reduction coming in the stocks of finer grades of wool under government control. Almost

half of the world's stock of apparel wool at the end of June, 1947, was owned or controlled by government agencies.

United States production of raw wool is still on a downgrade and the 1948 clip will probably be the smallest since 1924. This country's 1947 wool clip will constitute less than nine per cent of the world total while consumption of wool this year will be the second largest in history. With foreign apparel wools increasing sharply in price, mills will consume more domestic grades this year than at any time since 1943. At the end of September, stockpiles of domestic wools held by the Commodity Credit Corp. showed a decline of 35 per cent under those held a year before.

While the total supply of wool is more than adequate from the standpoint of world apparel wool production, consumption, and stocks, the over-all figures do conceal the fact that a tight supply situation exists in fine grade wools (56/60s and finer) the *Organon* points out. Worldwide demand for the finer numbers has been exceedingly heavy while production has declined sharply principally because of drought conditions in Australia, the decline in United States output, and the apparent switch of South African sources to cattle raising in place of sheep raising.

Production of merino wools in the ten principal producing countries this season is estimated at 1.3 billion pounds, grease basis, 20 per cent less than the 1941 peak and less than at any time in the last 20 years. Output of crossbred apparel wools, on the other hand will be about 1.4 billion pounds, a level only moderately under the wartime peak.

Notwithstanding the large world wool carryover of government controlled stocks, little relief can be expected from

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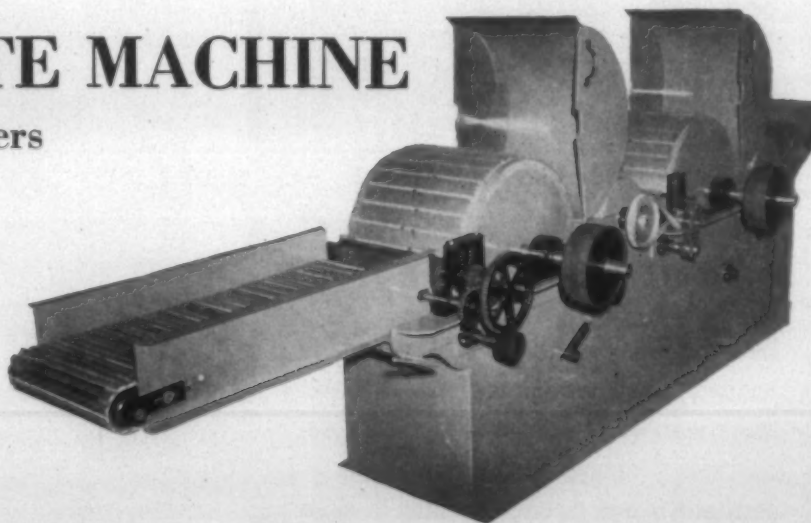
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such sources because the stocks of wanted quality merino wools have already been depleted. At the end of June, 1947, the joint organization held approximately 1.6 billion pounds of wool, of which 850,000,000 pounds were merino wools and 750,000,000 pounds crossbred types. The merino stock, however, contained less than 150,000,000 pounds of good quality combining wools. At that time the C.C.C. held about 425,000,000 pounds of which 275,000,000 pounds were grades 60s and finer and 150,000,000 pounds coarser grades. With the demand for finer grades strong, the world supply becomes thinner. Demand for crossbreds, on the other hand, is slack, while the supply is large. The demand for finer grades has exerted an upward pressure on world prices, and this no doubt will encourage the expansion of fine wool flocks in the surplus producing countries. Nevertheless, even under ideal weather conditions, it will take several years before such action will mean increased wool production of finer grades.

Tufted Textile Group To Meet May 27-29

The Tufted Textile Manufacturers Association is planning its third annual convention to be held May 27-29 at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla. Henry C. Ball, executive director of the association, reveals that the program for the 1948 convention will be along educational lines. Plans not yet completed call for outstanding merchandising men and leaders in the field of labor, public relations and advertising to appear on the three-day pro-

gram. Entertainment, Mr. Ball reports, will be more varied than at any previous convention of the group. The annual golf tournament, to be played over the Daytona Beach course, will be a feature of the meeting and plans also include swimming, fishing and cocktail parties, with special entertainment planned for the ladies.

Carded Yarn Group Holds Annual Meeting

Members of the Carded Yarn Association, at their annual meeting Nov. 19 in Charlotte, N. C., were told that the new session of Congress will bear watching by the textile industry but that a legislative program cannot be adopted until Washington thinking is more crystallized. The speaker, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, also expressed the opinion that there will be "some kind of a Marshall Plan" adopted by this country within the next 12 months, but added that he believed President Truman's program for domestic business controls, inflation controls and European rehabilitation would be hardly recognizable when Congress completes the enabling legislation.

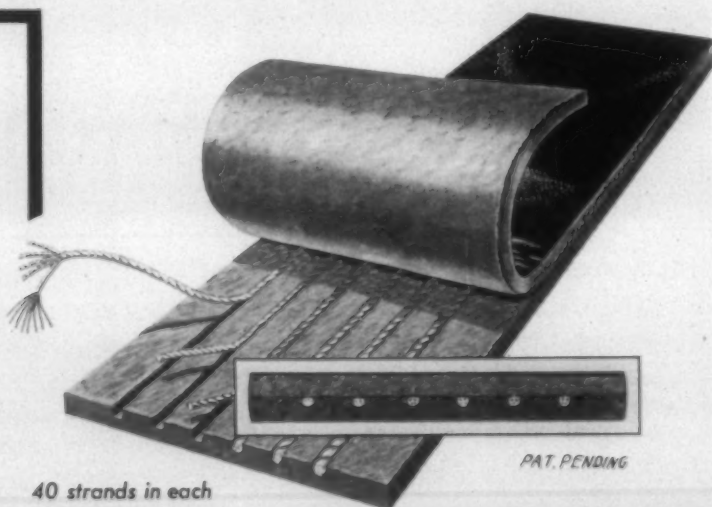
"There is no worry now about textile imports, but it may become serious two or three years hence," Dr. Murchison remarked in considering foreign competition. American textile exports are now at the rate of 1,500,000,000 yards per year, or more than 100 times the volume of imports, he revealed. It was pointed out, however, that eventually in England will be able to provide competition in

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this country for producers of fine yarns, and from Tokyo a recent report states that Japan's larger cotton spinning companies expect to be able to rehabilitate 700,000 spindles by June, 1949, and thereby reach the limit of 3,665,366 spindles which may be installed.

Members of the association re-named present officers and elected eight new directors. E. N. Brower of Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C., who presided at the annual meeting, was re-elected chairman of the board. E. Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte was again named president of the group, Harvey W. Moore of Roberta Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., vice-president, and Juanita Nixon, secretary. New directors named were Claude M. Elrod, Boaz (Ala.) Mills; R. C. Moyer, Linen Thread Co., Blue Mountain, Ala.; Henry Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.; D. R. LaFar, Jr., Clayton (N. C.) Spinning Co.; Halbert M. Jones, Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.; Charles Geer, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; E. M. Borden, III, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.; and Edwin Malloy, Cheraw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

The following were re-elected to the board of directors: J. A. Connor, Hyde Park Mills, Covington, Tenn.; G. P. Barnwell, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; I. C. Milner, Gate City Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Karl Bishopric, Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills; J. A. Cooper, Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills; A. K. Winget, Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; J. A. Farmer, Textron Southern, Anderson, S. C.; J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; W. N. Banks, Grantville (Ga.) Mill; Philip Dana, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Maine; J. B. Choate, Piedmont Mop Co., Char-

lotte; R. L. Harris, Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills; and J. C. Cloninger, York (S. C.) Mills. The executive committee, which was re-elected to serve for another year, includes Mr. Smith, representing Zone 1 (Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas); Mr. Barnwell, Zone II (Georgia); Mr. Dana, Zone III (New England); Mr. Jones, Zone IV (North Carolina, Maryland Kentucky and Virginia); and Mr. Mallory, Zone V (South Carolina).

Research Institute Holds Annual Meeting

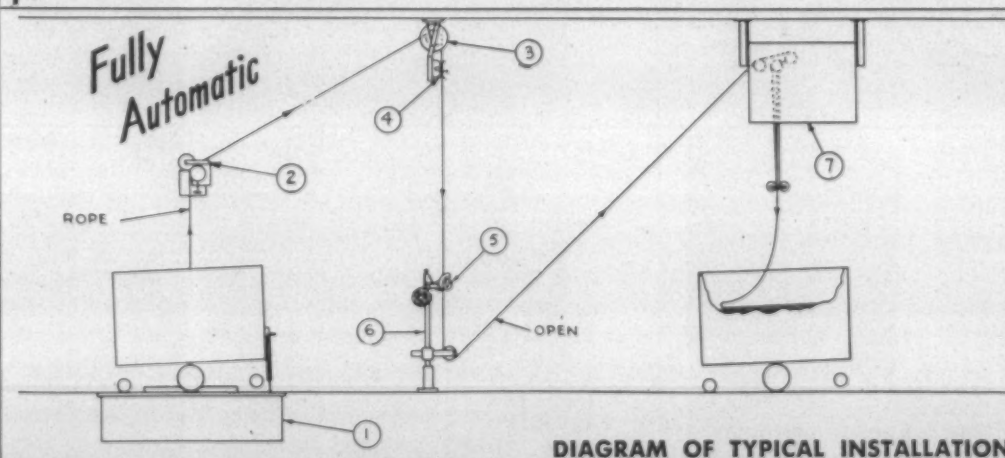
The Textile Research Institute, Inc., held its 18th annual meeting in New York City Nov. 13-15 with the program for the event based on the theme of "Challenging Textile Research Problems." Divided into three general sessions, the event opened with a scientific meeting, followed by a general institute meeting Nov. 14 and concluded Nov. 15 with an institute laboratories open house at the institute laboratories, Princeton, N. J.

Exploratory discussions into the realm of molecular structure and chemical makeup of synthetic and natural fibers marked the opening sessions, attended by about 300 persons, with speakers in most instances stressing that research in the fields they covered was still grappling with theories. They indicated, however, that there was a direct relationship between their findings and everyday textile mill manufacturing steps.

Speaking on "Research in Artificial Protein Fibers," Sam R. Hoover of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, revealed that important ad-

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vances in use and knowledge of azlons, or protein fibers of interest to industry, are being made at government research laboratories. He linked these findings to use of new techniques of organic and physical chemistry. In the course of experiments, he said, provisional results have been obtained for the proteins of major industrial interest.

Others who delivered papers on scientific phases of the textile industry were Earl E. Berkley, fiber technologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Cotton — A Versatile Textile Fiber;" W. S. Roseveare of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., "Structure and Properties of Regenerated Cellulose;" Dr. John H. Dillon and Harris Burte of Textile Research Institute and the Textile Foundation, "A New Concept of the Mechanical Behavior of Fibers."

The likelihood of a sharp recession in the near future if prices go higher was expressed at the general institute session by George Soule, economist and author, who declared that what we have to fear most of all is another 1929 after the United States stops financing exports on a large scale and the domestic backlogs of demand are filled. Other distinguished speakers heard during this session included H. Wickliffe Rose of American Viscose Corp., chairman of the board of the institute; Prof. John C. Whitwell of the institute and Princeton University; Dr. C. E. Sparks of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; Charles W. Bowden, Brown Instrument Co.; Dr. Stuart A. Hunter, Quartermaster Corps; Andre Blumenthal, Sidney Blumenthal & Co.; Lewis Sanders, president, Textile Research Institute; Morton Scheraga, Du Mont Laboratories; Dr. Wayne A. Sisson and Dr. Frederick Bonnett of American Viscose Corp.; and Dr. Dillon.

Progress made by the institute in learning new things about textiles and their manufacture was described during the final session, which included an inspection of the new laboratory at Princeton University.

The institute elected five members to its board of directors during the session. The new directors, four of whom will serve terms expiring in 1950, are Henry F. Herrmann, General Dyestuffs Corp.; C. H. Masland, II, of C. H. Masland & Sons, Carlisle, Pa.; H. Gordon Smith of United States Rubber Co.; J. B. Goldberg of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., and Dr. G. P. Hoff, assistant manager of the rayon department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Dr. Hoff will serve until 1949 and fill the unexpired term of E. B. Bengier, who retired as manager of Du Pont's technical division this year.

Purchasing Agents Hold Annual Convention

The Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association, whose membership includes many from the textile and allied industries, held its annual convention in Charlotte, N. C., recently and elected R. A. McCuiston of the Thomasville (N. C.) Chair Co., president, succeeding C. F. Williams of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C. Tucker McCravy of Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., was elected vice-president of the group and J. E. Doxey of Duke University, Durham, secretary-treasurer.

Principal speaker during the event was J. W. Knowlton of Charlotte, Duke Power Co. economist, who told the group that despite current and incipient crises elsewhere in the world, America's most threatening, longer term problems are developing from deep-rooted domestic maladjustments. Among other speakers heard during the convention

were J. Y. Pharr of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; M. K. Thackston of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Guy W. Fortune of the J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., purchasing department, Greensboro, N. C.; and W. G. Thomas of the Mill Power Supply Co., Charlotte.

Hunter Machine Co. Marks Anniversary

James Hunter Machine Co., textile machinery manufacturer of North Adams, Mass., celebrated its 100th anniversary Nov. 23 with an open house inspection of its plant facilities. At a dinner party in the evening Governor Robert F. Bradford headed a list of speakers lauding the firm for its fine labor relations and production record. James Hunter Machine Co. is one of the few firms remaining a family-owned concern throughout the past century. James T. Hunter, current president, represents the fourth generation of his family to hold the presidency. His sons, James H. and Richard A., are vice-presidents. Approximately 700 persons inspected the plant during the inspection tour and about 350 employees attended the dinner. The ceremony was restricted to employees and the guest speakers.

Viscose, Courtaulds End Technical Exchange

Exchange of technical information between American Viscose Corp. and Courtaulds, Ltd., England, was scheduled to be terminated Dec. 4. A. V. C. will continue to handle the distribution of rayon staple imported into the United States by Courtaulds' U. S. subsidiary, Lustre Fibres, Ltd., it was reported. Courtaulds was forced to sell most of its stock holding in A. V. C. to provide dollars to buy war equip-

ment for Britain in the early days of the war and the two companies continued to exchange technical information and to keep each other posted on rayon research developments. At an A. V. C. board meeting last month, however, it was decided to give notice to the British firm of the termination of the arrangement.

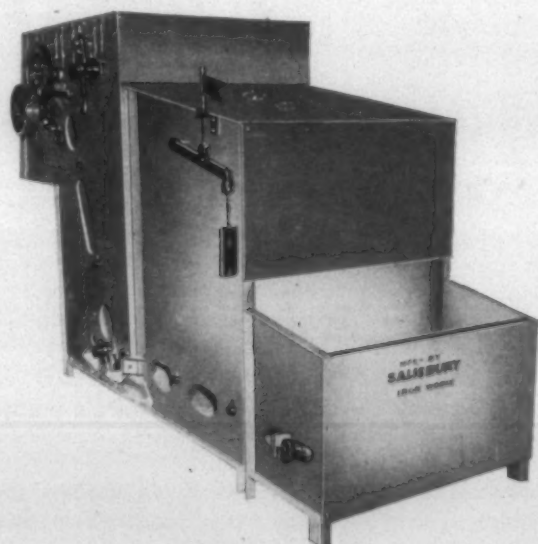
Increased Nylon Allotments Appear Uncertain

Prospects for increased nylon yarn allotments to manufacturers remain rather dim. The Du Pont Co. recently announced that it will not be able to increase yarn allotments until the middle of 1948, and officials of the company were reluctant to make even this prediction because of the uncertainties of the situation. Previous forecasts of increased production in July or August of 1947 were disrupted by plant construction slow-ups, it was pointed out. These slow-ups, primarily due to material shortages, occurred in Du Pont's Martinsville, Va., plant, which was started in 1945. Further slow-ups at Martinsville or possible construction tie-ups at Chattanooga, Tenn., might further delay the new forecast, officials state.

The first general rayon yarn and staple price increase since February, 1947, recently was announced by Du Pont with an average rise of over ten per cent covering all categories.

Prices for viscose filament rayon yarn, acetate filament rayon yarn, viscose staple and Vinyon yarns have been advanced by American Viscose Corp.

Industrial Rayon Corp. has announced that it is entering orders for the month of January at no increase in price.



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The Salisbury Enclosed Blending Feeder has a heavy fabricated steel frame which makes it a rugged, durable, and trouble free unit. All gears and chains are covered with guards for safety.

Oilite bronze self-aligning bearings are used throughout, eliminating oil leakage and assuring clean fibres.

Provisions are made for the installation of automatic sprinkler head and vacuum lines. All usable waste fibres may be reclaimed from waste container.

Salisbury Blending Feeders are designed to allow installation of kick-off roll or combing attachment.

The machine may be used in a blending line or in combination with a picker.

This model is provided with ample storage space. This facilitates better blending of various fibres and requires less attention from the operator.

Model S BF-1 as shown is equipped with a lower or front apron which extends outside the storage chamber of the machine and has a small bin into which the raw material is placed by the operator. It is then carried into the storage chamber on the conveyor apron. This model also has a combing attachment as standard equipment.

This machine is manufactured of the finest material and workmanship and has proven its worth by satisfactory, trouble free operation.

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Viscose Increasing Capacity At Meadville Plant

Capacity of the Meadville, Pa., acetate rayon plant of the American Viscose Corp. will be increased 40 per cent by the end of 1948. This increased capacity will provide several hundred additional jobs. The several new buildings required, ground for which was broken in November, 1945, are 90 per cent complete and installation of new equipment is well advanced. The new buildings will add nearly seven acres of floor space to the present 25 acres. The new buildings include four concrete silos, each 105 feet high and 20 feet in diameter; a spray tower for cooling water for re-use; a three-story dissolving and filtering structure; a huge one-story spinning room and a one-story processing room.



Battery of spinning machines in the new spinning room being added to the Meadville, Pa., plant of the American Viscose Corp., the nation's largest producer of rayon. Capacity of the plant, which makes acetate rayon, is being increased 40 per cent.

The silos provide capacity for storing 2,000,000 pounds of the dry cellulose acetate. They were built in ten days of around-the-clock work, since once pouring began it had to be continued to completion. A movable form was raised by jack screws as soon as a round of concrete was poured. There will be two spinning rooms in production when the expansion is completed just as there are two now. One of the present spinning rooms will be used to expand the production of Vinyon resin yarn, which is also made at this plant, and the present processing room will be converted into a shipping department. In the new process room acetate rayon yarn will be packaged in various ways, as the customers want it, from two-pound cones to 800-pound warp beams. Production will be in the same range as now, from 45 to 300 denier.

Construction is all brick, concrete and steel, to blend with the older buildings. The new roofs, however, are flat to facilitate air conditioning instead of the saw-tooth pattern

on the pre-war structures. Major corridors in the various buildings, when completed, will add up to half a mile in length, one corridor alone being 1,183 feet long. New railroad trackage built in connection with the expansion amounts to more than half a mile and, with the trackage previously down, makes more than two miles of railway on plant property. The power plant, which is more than sufficient to supply the electrical needs of this city of 20,000 people, did not require additional boilers. Larger fans and a few adjustments are all that will be required to carry the additional power load.

Seek Action On Long-Staple Cotton Shortage

Current mill shortages of long-staple cotton must be eased either with additional supplies from the current domestic crop or through a relaxation of the government's import quota on long-staple cotton from abroad, the Agriculture Department was informed Dec. 5 at a conference with cotton textile industry representatives. The situation was discussed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president, Cotton-Textile Institute; Percy Howe, member of the institute's board of directors and president of American Thread Co., New York; Charles Caffrey, Washington representative, American Cotton Manufacturers Association; W. Rhea Blake, vice-president, National Cotton Council, and Robert Jackson and Reed Dunn of the Cotton Council's Washington staff. Also present were E. D. White, assistant to Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, on cotton matters; and members of the department's cotton branch.

Agriculture Department officials suggested that the Cotton-Textile Institute and other mill organizations survey mill requirements for long-staple cotton and submit their findings to another conference to be held sometime in January. Meanwhile, on the basis of crop estimates, there seemed little prospect that mill requirements could be met entirely from domestic supplies. Trade sources estimated that the 1947-1948 season medium long and long-staple crop would be only about 140,000 bales, or some 50,000 less than a year ago.

Seek Curb On Railroad Freight Charges

To prevent further inflation and rising prices, the Interstate Commerce Commission last month was requested to hold down railroad freight charges. L. O. Kimberly, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., general manager of a traffic organization representing 479 Southern textile mills in eight states, made the request at a I. C. C. regional hearing in Montgomery, Ala., on a proposed 27 per cent increase in freight rates. "The carriers serving the South should be granted no greater increases than found to be necessary to enable them to provide efficient transportation service," Mr. Kimberly said. "We do not feel the revenue needs of the railroads in other territories should form the basis for increasing rates on traffic in the South. We consider it in the public interest to maintain transportation charges at the lowest cost consistent with the furnishing of the service and to promote the freedom of movement of commerce and avoid further extension of the inflationary spiral of prices."

Textile vocational education in the South has grown so in recent years that a standard cotton textile vocational school course has been adopted in all the states.



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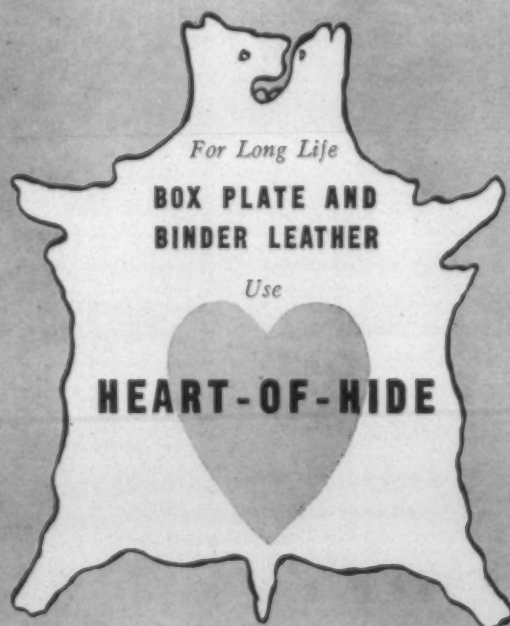
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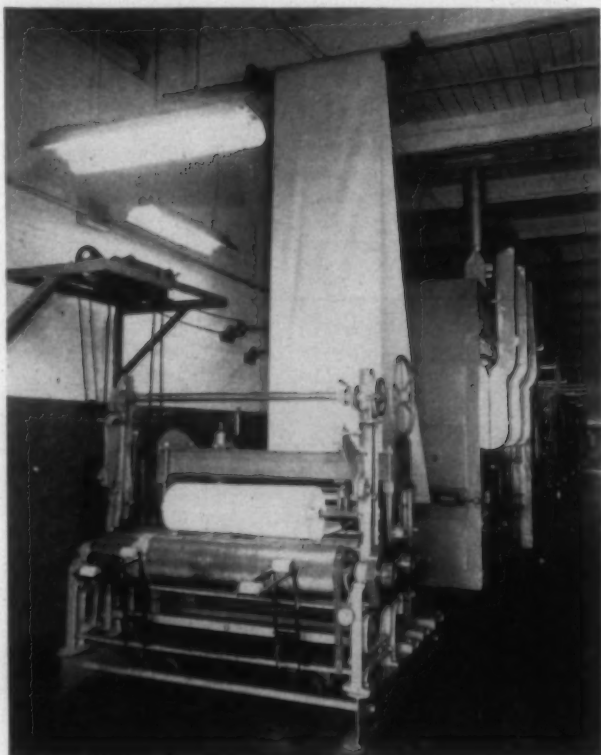


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Plastavon Is Newest Avondale Fabric

Plastavon, a direct process bonded web fabric recently developed by Avondale Mills at its Sylacauga, Ala., plant, will shortly make its debut on the commercial market. Manufactured of cotton and rayon, bonded by synthetic resins, Plastavon can be produced in a complete range of tints and colors. Containing no yarn and requiring no weaving, it is made in one continuous process on equipment designed and built by Cash M. Stanley, Jr., Avondale Mills textile engineer, who perfected the new fabric. Raw materials are introduced into one end of the 100-foot long machine and the finished fabric emerges at the other as a 37-inch wide strip, ready for processing for various commercial uses.



BALE TO BOLT IN 90 SECONDS—The above photograph shows the 100-foot machine that converts cotton and rayon, and synthetic resins, into Plastavon in 90 seconds. This new post-war fabric is being made by Avondale Mills in its Sylacauga, Ala., mill, under direction of Cash M. Stanley, Jr., Avondale textile engineer who perfected the process.

In the manufacture of Plastavon, synthetic resins are utilized to "spot-weld" cotton fiber into a uniform sheet. Only resins that are resistant to solution in water and other common solvents are used. These resins are transparent, clear, strong and rubber-like in texture. When combined with cotton or rayon fibers in the web, a soft, pliable, strong fabric results. Strength of some styles is said to be comparable to that of woven fabrics of equal weight. Cotton used in making Plastavon can be raw from the bale, bleached, dyed or tinted, as desired. Dyestuffs also may be introduced with the resins during manufacture to obtain desired tints, thus making possible rapid changes from one color to another without added expense. The finished product may likewise be dyed in the piece or printed. Variations in appearance, hand strength, absorption drape, fire-resistance, water-repellancy or degree of liness of surface can be controlled with the Avondale equipment, Mr. Stanley states.

Extensive market studies recently completed by officials

of Avondale Mills indicate a nation-wide market for the new fabric in many diverse fields. Plastavon is reported to have demonstrated its adaptability for decorative materials, wall coverings, bedspreads, casket linings, polishing cloths of various types as well as many industrial applications.

Present production of the new material will be doubled in the immediate future to meet the rapidly increasing demand, Hugh M. Comer, president of Avondale Mills, states. Plans are in prospect for expansion of mill facilities to accommodate the manufacture of this new addition to Avondale Mills' extensive lines of textile products, which include better-grade bed tickings, denims, chambrays, suitings and knitting yarn.

Stribling Memorial Fellowships Are Created

A trust fund of \$50,000 has been sent up by the board of trustees of the Habersham Mills Foundation of Georgia to create at the Georgia School of Technology the T. Earl Stribling Memorial Textile Fellowships, it has been announced. Income realized from the fund will be utilized to provide an annual graduate fellowship of \$1,500. Any balance remaining will be carried to succeeding years until \$750 or more is accumulated, at which time an additional fellowship for one year will be provided.

According to the conditions of the trust agreement, the fellowship shall be made preferably to a native Georgian but may be given to others if a qualified Georgian is not available. Recognizing the broad interests of the textile industry, the trustees have stated that although research work of the recipient shall be done in the textile engineering department under its supervision, a master's degree may be awarded in textile engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering or chemistry. The successful applicant will be selected by the textile engineering department faculty with the approval of the graduate awards committee and, in the case of those desiring a degree in other than textile engineering, with the recommendation of the interested department.

The complete and modern textile instructional and research building, now being constructed at a cost of more than one million dollars at the Georgia School of Technology, will be named in honor of the late William Harrison Hightower, one of the outstanding textile executives of the South. Approval for this action was recently granted by the board of regents of the University System of Georgia, which appropriated \$175,000 towards the construction of the building to supplement the \$850,000 made available this year from state funds by Governor M. E. Thompson. The William Harrison Hightower Building is scheduled to be completed by the fall of 1948.

A great believer in education, Mr. Hightower was instrumental in raising \$515,000 from Georgia cotton manufacturers, and in forming the Textile Education Foundation of Georgia, Inc. Much of the equipment for the new building is being secured through the efforts of this foundation.

The United States Testing Co., in its latest *Impartial Adjustment Bulletin*, gives an analysis of the most prevalent complaints on wearing apparel and accessories. According to the bureau, most prevalent complaints were listed as poor fabric color fastness to atmospheric gases and sunlight, inferior garment workmanship and tarnishing of metallic fabrics.

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Improving The Spinnability Of Cotton

(Continued from Page 38) in our processing problems?

Recently we had a mill that installed some new Saco-
Lowell openers and pickers. The superintendent was anxious
to know whether the new pickers were taking out more
waste or less waste or breaking the fiber, or what. He was
anxious to know what was happening to the laps. Of
course, we were anxious to know what was happening to
his raw cotton before it went in the pickers. We made a
fiber-length test on the raw cotton, and this will give you
some idea of the variation he had in his raw cotton. There
was quite a variation in the staple length of those cottons
as they came from the bale. We got a sample of the cotton
that came out of a line of new openers. What happened?
There was a tendency for the opening and blending to
average that out, as taken from the hoppers; there is a
tendency, you know, for it to average out. That should
have straightened out, and our particular sample from it
at that point was the same. But what happened? His new
picker laps straightened right out. That means, to us, that
the cotton was $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to start with. There were fibers in
there longer than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and an awful lot of them shorter.
On the new picker there were fewer shorter fibers from the
new picker lap than from the old picker lap, which indi-
cates to us that there was less breakage of fiber in the cotton
from his new pickers. We checked that for strength, too,
and checked the strength of his raw cotton; and it was be-
low the average for most of the cottons that we tested in
this laboratory. In fact, there was not a point at which the
samples from ten bales came up to normal fiber strength
anywhere; it was just fair.

This proves a point, we think, in blending. The more
bales you can get open on your floor and the more you can
get into your blend the better lap you will have. I believe
if that mill could bring the strength of that raw cotton up
to within the average they would see a marked improve-
ment in the running of the spinning and the weaving, too,
because people who have used this service have found that
by bringing up the strength of the raw cotton a few pounds,
even, they have stronger yarns and better processing yarns.

Maybe I ought to tell you that with the mills quality
control-minded and looking for technicians to make these tests
we found there were not any available. The Department
of Agriculture did, for a number of years, help the mills
train their people in these techniques. So the Cotton-
Textile Institute decided to put on a program of training; and
in May, 1944, in co-operation with the Clemson Textile
School, a modern cotton fiber testing laboratory was estab-
lished for the purpose of training mill laboratory workers
in the techniques of cotton fiber testing. In the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -year
period we have turned out about 100 technicians for the
industry. About 75 out of that 100 came to Clemson and
stayed eight weeks. It takes that long to train them.

There were two questions, particularly, that were asked
us: "Will it pay in a small mill?" and "Will it pay in a
coarse or heavy-fabric mill?" People seem to think that if
they are on coarse yarns or heavy fabrics the service will
not be as valuable to them. But these things I have pointed
out to you, the variations in yarn strengths, happen in
coarse-yarn mills just as in fine. The answer to both those
questions is "yes," definitely. Some of the people who have
participated in the program claim that it is worth as much
as one cent a pound to them in their raw cotton purchases.

Let's assume that a small mill uses only 50 bales of cot-

ton per week and runs 50 weeks out of the year, consuming a total of 2,500 bales in a year's time. Allowing 475 pounds per bale, this small mill would consume 1,187,500 pounds of cotton. Suppose they effect a saving of one cent per pound on their raw cotton purchases. That would amount to \$11,875. Or let's take one-half cent per pound. This would mean a saving of \$5,937.50. If the mill employed two fiber technicians and paid them \$2,000 a year each, there would still be a saving of almost \$2,000 in raw cotton purchases, to say nothing of the economies effected in processing. Using the above figures, the mill running 100 bales per week could effect a saving of one-fourth of a cent per pound and still come out with the same net saving as the smaller mill. Two hundred bales per week would allow a saving of as low as one-eighth of a cent a pound to show a profit. So we think there is a definite use for this.

There are two developments that we believe are of particular importance to the industry today. The first is the mechanical cotton picker, and the second is the raw cotton supply situation. Both of these problems give greater emphasis to the need for an adequate cotton fiber testing program by the mills. A number of fiber and spinning tests which have been made on cottons harvested mechanically have now been made available. You will be interested in knowing that one mechanical cotton picker can perform the work of from 40 to 50 average field hands. On cotton yielding $\frac{3}{8}$ bales per acre, which is the national average, the picker will harvest 1,500 pounds of seed cotton or a bale of lint cotton in two hours and 20 minutes. The average hand picker gathers about 15 pounds of seed cotton an hour. During the current season approximately 250 machines have been in operation across the cotton belt, with approximately 70 per cent of these machines concentrated in the Delta area. The International Harvester Co., which is the only firm engaged in commercial production, plans to have an additional 1,550 pickers available by the beginning of the 1948 season.

I think the mechanical picker is here. What happens to cotton harvested mechanically? It has been found that the grade is lower, of course; maybe sometimes one or two grades lower. But the fiber test shows that, by getting into the fields before the cotton is subjected to weather damage, etc., you have better material, better strength, more uniformity in length. So it is a matter of getting the cotton out of the fields. If you can get the trash out of it without damaging the fiber too much, the mechanical cotton picker will do much for the industry.

From the reports on this year's crop, it looks as though there are not going to be any long lengths to speak of; and that scarcity of cotton in the longer lengths will be reflected in the price of the shorter lengths. Let me repeat that this situation in the raw cotton supply emphasizes the need for the testing of the cotton fiber.

Saran Yarn Co., a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Co. and National Plastic Product Co., recently has been organized to engage in the manufacture of Saran (vinylidene chloride) multifilaments for textile purposes. The new company is building a plant at Odenton, Md., to spin Saran into fine denier staple, monofilaments and multifilaments, and is expected to be in production by the middle of 1948. The material is said to have no moisture absorption and to possess high resistance to abrasion. It is little affected by most ordinary acids and alkalis, it is reported, and will not support flame.

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Q. M. Office Opens Sample Display Room

The New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th Street, New York City, recently opened a new sample display room as part of its accelerated industrial mobilization program, according to an announcement by Col. L. O. Grice, commanding officer. The exhibit, the first of its kind, emphasizes closer co-operation between government and industry in providing for military requirements. It has been planned and arranged to supply the latest information available covering Quartermaster items for current procurement and will also assist in procurement planning with regard to commodities required by the Army and Navy for future use.

Opening ceremonies held Friday, Nov. 21, were attended by Maj.-Gen. Thomas B. Larkin, the Quartermaster General; Brig.-Gen. William H. Middleswart, chief of military planning division; Kellogg G. Birdseye, newly-elected president of the Quartermaster Association; and a number of the nation's leading industrialists.



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY who attended the opening of the New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office sample display room are included in the group above. Left to right, seated: N. S. Mitchell, president of Standard Brands, Inc.; Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, president of Botany Mills; Maj.-Gen. Thomas B. Larkin; Col. L. O. Grice; and Capt. William Landau of the Navy Purchasing Office. Standing: W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Capt. Elliott Ranney of the Navy; H. C. Hoffmann, general manager of Reeves Bros.; Thomas Estes, vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear Institute; Kellogg G. Birdseye, president of the Quartermaster Association; C. G. Mortimer, vice-president of General Foods Corp.; and Capt. Walter Fries of the Navy.

According to Colonel Grice, the sample display room was developed by the Army in response to a long felt need "to demonstrate what the military services require to contractors who undertake the responsibility of producing and supplying items to meet those requirements."

Representing the Quartermaster Association, Mr. Birdseye outlined that organization's general plan for promotion of co-operation between the Quartermaster Corps, industry and the Quartermaster Association. He stated that industry groups representing all phases of Quartermaster Corps activities have been established on a geographic basis. They will be directed by executive boards chosen among the top-most men in the nation and industry. Activities will be co-ordinated with the Quartermaster industrial mobilization planning district offices located throughout the country. The Army will tell the association what it needs and will give industry a chance to tell how it thinks things should be done.

Should the Office of the Quartermaster General have a problem on which it needs the advice of industry, the prob-

lem will be forwarded to the secretary of the Quartermaster Association, who will give it to the executive board. The executive board will see to it that the industry concerned will investigate the problem and make recommendations for a solution, which will then go back through the same channels to the O. Q. M. G.

The sample display room will be maintained on a current basis, with frequent changes in content. From time to time some features will be eliminated and new ones added. Specific provision has also been made for items to be handled and examined carefully by interested representatives of industrial concerns. Constructive material on hand will include timely and pertinent data concerning all Quartermaster supplies purchased by the New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office—from news and samples relating to research and development of new and improved products to detailed specifications and other information contained in Invitations to Bid.

Among the major displays are those relating to clothing and equipment used in tropical, arctic and temperate climates; footwear of all kinds, including those worn by allied and enemy soldiers; production and inspection of textiles; and subsistence. A section devoted to Quartermaster research and development activities illustrates the extensive experiments being conducted in connection with water-repellent materials, fungi on articles of clothing, methods of shrinkage of woolen goods, and the use of fibrous glass for insulation linings for clothing to protect against extremes of temperature.

Among those present for the opening ceremony were Charles F. H. Johnson of Botany Mills, Andrew Walls of American Woolen Co., Rowe B. Metcalf of Metcalf Bros. & Co., S. L. Hutcheson of Peerless Woolen Mills, Herbert Pleet of Yorkshire Worsted Mills, Thomas Kennedy of Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Thomas W. Estes of J. P. Stevens & Co., W. J. Browning of Cannon Mills, F. A. Jenckes of Burlington Mills of New York, William Hughlett of Dan River Mills, Charles D. Carvin of Industrial Rayon Corp., H. C. Hoffman of Reeves Bros., Charles W. Bellows of Textron, Howard Gessner of George Wood Sons & Co., John Larkin of Celanese Corp. of America, Robert Amory of Springs Mills, W. C. B. Lambert of Monsanto Chemical Co., Edwin Wilkinson of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Roscal Edlund of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, W. Ray Bell of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Charles K. Everett of the Cotton-Textile Institute and Matthew H. O'Brien of the Rayon Yarn Producers Group.

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Cotton Goods Market

A large part of gray cloth production has been sold for the first six months of next year. The degree to which fabrics are sold ahead varies between fabrics, however, with no print cloth production of note said left for booking this side of next October. It is true, market observers said, that some late second quarter and third quarter print cloth production has yet to be sold, but the yardage was not considered great.

There are still third quarter goods to be had, it is said, with a number of buyers who heretofore had been looking for this delivery, not willing to buy now.

This is not true throughout the market, observers state, for there is still interest in goods for third period in a number of cases, selling houses reporting bids still coming in. In fact, one executive points out, some houses in the trade are growing increasingly cautious to whom they sell beyond June, only those users with the very best of credit standings getting goods.

Offerings in the second-hand market are becoming numerous, some in the trade assert. Though not much real action is anticipated in resales through the rest of this year, there are those in the gray goods market who take the view that after Jan. 1 offerings from these sources are going to be on the increase.

Cost of raw cotton to the mills is rising steadily. Print cloth producers revealed they are paying on the average of 41 cents a pound for March cotton suitable for print cloth yarn spinning while up to 51 cents a pound and better was being paid for yarns entering such fabrics as filling sateens, for example. Prices on cotton entering drills was said to be on the basis of 38 cents.

Mills making fine combed cotton gray cloths are refusing in a great many cases to write second and third quarter business due to the uncertainty of long-staple cotton supplies.

A total of 2,289,000,000 yards of cotton broad woven goods was produced during the third quarter of 1947, the Bureau of the Census has reported. This was 177 million yards or seven per cent less than the production in the second quarter of 1947. Most of the decrease was due to the general shutdown for vacations.

Of the 395,000 looms in place on Sept. 27, 1947, 380,000 were active on the first shift; 358,000 on the second; and 173,000 on the third. Loom operation totaled 475 million looms hours, which was five per cent below the total loom hours operated during the April-June period of 1947.

The total yarn consumed in the production of cotton broad woven goods and tire fabrics amounted to 829 million pounds, of which 767 million pounds were cotton, 53 million pounds rayon, and nine million pounds other than cotton or rayon yarns.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Some yarn distributors in Philadelphia indicate that their mills are sold through February and March and will not go beyond. Others admit to being sold through part or all of the second quarter and add that selling six months ahead was taking enough risk for the present.

Spinners other than regular mill sources occasionally offer additional yarn, but dealers say asking prices on such lots are high, and occasionally so extreme that they refuse to move the yarn. Most distributors indicate they encounter little price resistance, though two dealers say they did have customers balk recently at prices quoted on several key carded counts where nearby delivery was available.

It is pointed out that some Philadelphia houses previously were understood to have undersold by a cent or two, in transactions with regular accounts, as compared with the general range of quotations here and elsewhere, have recently been quoting small lots of "strategic" descriptions for spot and nearby arrivals, at a cent or more above the general level. In this way, it is said, consumers of sale yarn, who missed their opportunity of covering to better advantage in October and earlier, are being rationed as to remaining available first quarter supplies, according to their ability or willingness to pay premiums.

Over the last few weeks, selling agents of some of the larger sale yarn sources have marked time, awaiting word next month as to spinners' policy regarding acceptance of new contracts that have been offered by large manufacturers, for distant deliveries to be furnished at a price basis which probably will be agreed upon in January.

The belief that yarn users are basing inquiries and orders on actual needs, and that present demand generally is "sound," is voiced by numerous yarn distributors.

The Agriculture Department, in its final report of the year, has estimated this year's cotton crop at 11,694,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This is an increase of 189,000 bales from last month's estimate of 11,505,000 bales. The crop totaled 8,640,000 bales last year and averaged 12,390,000 bales for the 1936-45 period.

Production of cotton 1½ inches and longer in the 1947-1948 crop year now is estimated at about 140,000 bales. This is approximately 60 per cent of the production in this staple length in the last two years and about one-third of the average production for the last five years.



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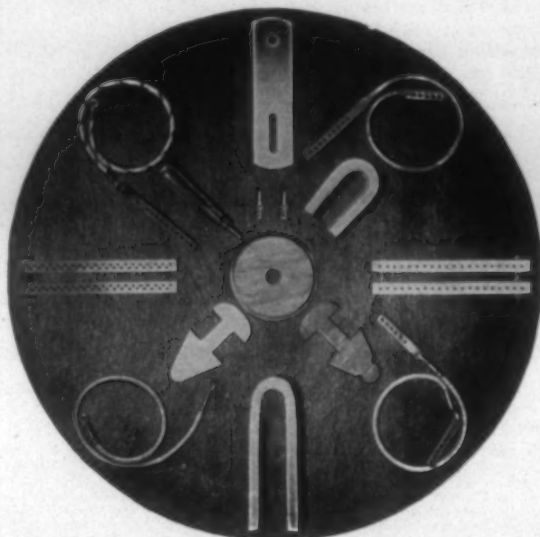
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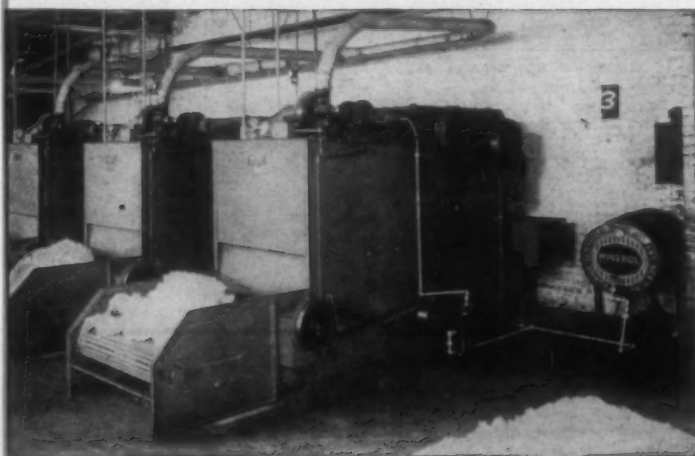
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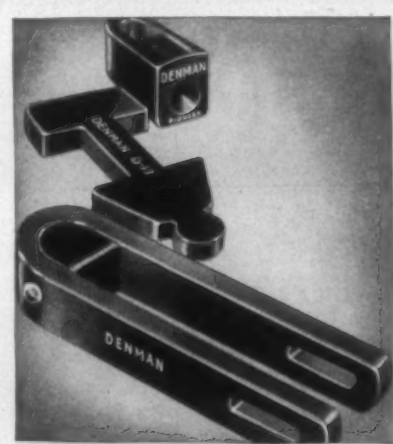
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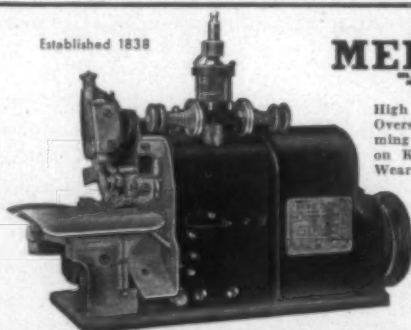
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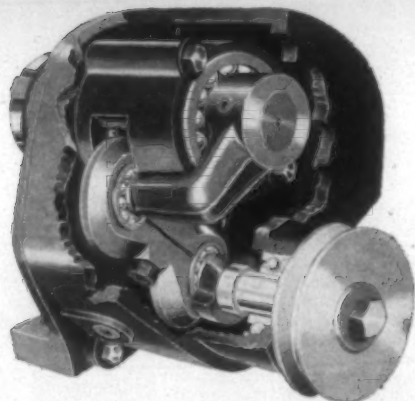
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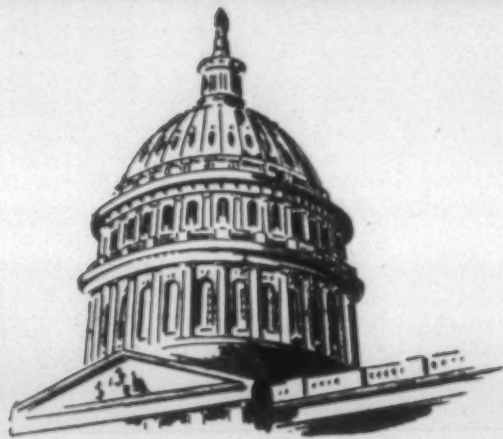
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

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Whether it's called "controlled deflation" or "controlling inflation," Mr. Truman's control program is getting wound up in more snarls than a kitten with a ball of yarn. He's squarely up against these rasping questions by Congress: When do we get (1) a cut in government spending, payrolls and activities; (2) refunding of bonds in banks that have soaked up deposits and lending resources; (3) cuts in income taxes and more money for capital investment; (4) a standardized amortization plan for retirement of the public debt; (5) taking inflation out of bank credit by allowing interest rates to find their own level; (6) reversal of Treasury demands that 70 per cent of profits be distributed as dividends, and business allowed to plow back some earnings for efficiency, new machinery and greater and less costly outputs; (7) a curb on new wage demands, and some increase, even small, in labor productivity; (8) some relief for "white collar" workers whose purchasing power income is the lowest in 32 years, and (9) a realistic effort to supply needed houses and dwellings.

Root of the trouble is there's no fundamental confidence in Congress that the President's proposals, even if adopted, could be made to work, and might not lead to fresh and greater troubles. Secretary Harriman is trying to convince businessmen it's smart to be moderate on prices, and do it voluntarily. Secretary Schwollenbach argues against anything that smacks of wage controls, even labor bosses indulging in some voluntary controls in their own demands. Secretary Anderson doesn't want farmers' incomes hurt, and the President says the anti-trust laws are too sacred to touch, even in the interest of curbing inflation and cushioning the impact of draining out aid to Europe.

Congress is in the same muddle as the Administration. It wants to help Europe within reason, but it wants something done about the cross purposes and chaos at home, too. It is tired of the Administration's "sacred cows," including C. I. O. and the big labor bosses, and of conditions that were foreseen in Administration invitations for "come and get it" wage increases. Before it's over Mr. Truman is going to be pushed into some unwelcome "house cleaning."

Least enthusiastic over the Truman anti-inflation plan are Cabinet members with the single exception of Schwollenbach. Eccles wants Federal Reserve credit controls as a key to checking inflation, which brings snorts from Treasury's Snyder, who thinks selling more savings bonds will do the trick. No one else wants a part in it, but the President indicates he wants "team work" from all of them in putting it over.

The country should have a chance for a thorough try-out in voluntary limitations on inventories and in parcelling out scarce commodities before legal restrictions are imposed, say majority leaders of the House and Senate. They charge the Truman plan might lead to "distortions in production" and diversions into "black markets." They think, too, the country should have an opportunity to fully adjust its economic and industrial mechanism to the new labor law.

Congress shows a fixed intention of letting the Taft Law have full test and trial before tinkering with it. Least of all possibilities is a realization of the demand of the big labor bosses that the law be repealed. An additional and separate bill, which would ban industry-wide bargaining, and crack down on labor dictatorships and union monopolies, is being considered by the House Labor Committee, and may be reported on after the first of the year.

Renewed inquiry into some of the practices of N. L. R. B. under the Wagner Act before revision by the House Labor Committee are a possibility in January. The old practice of allowing temporary, part-time and seasonal workers to vote with regular workers in plant elections, even when they had not been on the payroll for months previous, will come in for scrutiny. This is the means by which C. I. O. won some of its majorities. House members call it "padding;" as one said, "like voting the rent signs and tombstones."

Growing opposition to industry-wide bargaining seems to be crystalizing in all segments of industry as the Taft Law becomes fully operative. Lewis and Petrillo are pointed out as examples of monopolistic dictatorships contrary to the public interest that arise in this practice, and spreading

rigor mortis in the path of growth, expansion and development, or even practical management.

The towering task facing industry, it is felt by House leaders, is to get more production without increasing costs, and to overcome shortages without another skyward leap in wages and labor costs. Unions seem determined to try to hold down production, and keep supply behind demand, as a means of holding up existing wages, and smoothing the way for new and higher wage boosts.

Union boycott of N. L. R. B. is folding up fast now. C. I. O. has left to each union to decide whether to conform with the law and accept N. L. R. B. Those that can will do so, although Murray and the C. I. O. top echelon will continue to beat the tom-tom of opposition. This is merely a smoke screen to conceal Communists in control of some big unions who cannot sign compliance affidavits and keep out of jail.

Evidence piles up before N. L. R. B. that many workers are still seriously misinformed as to how the Taft Law affects them. They are still being told it is a "slave law" that destroys collective bargaining. Many do not know the law gives rights and safeguards to them which they never had before, and that it is, in reality, a bill of rights for the rank and file worker as well as for his employer.

As C. I. O. calls for a third round of wage boosts, it is going to say a lot about the high cost of living and inadequacy of paychecks to cope with it. The contention is that real spendable earnings have been eaten up in exact ratio as prices have gone higher. That's not disputed, but the question bothering people like Commerce Secretary Harriman is the point where soaring wages are going to begin to be translated into terms of unemployment.

Inflation accounts, according to Washington economists, for about nine billion dollars in annual "disposable income," and this sum is estimated to be keeping about 3,000,000 people at work. Even a small shrinkage, it's contended,

would knock the props from under third-round wage demands. Total shrinkage might leave the country better off, but minus 3,000,000 jobs, too.

Informal but weighty are interpretations that are being handed down by General Counsel Denham on the Taft Law. He says: (1) all agreements requiring union membership as a condition of employment are covered by the law's union shop language; (2) it's doubtful if failure to pay union-levied fines and assessments is a valid cause for firing a worker at union request; and (3) the 60-day notice on changing contracts require only a general description of items to be covered in negotiations.

Mr. Denham has thrown a lot of N. L. R. B. shenanigans into the waste basket in announcing that the 72-hour rule to produce evidence in support of filed complaints is aimed at keeping out "nuisance charges" by unions, and making more effective use of N. L. R. B. personnel. Denham says if a union cannot make out a prima facie case to justify the board stepping in, it is not entitled to have the case prosecuted. Former procedure was that N. L. R. B. went out and dug up facts or "evidence" to bolster up such complaints.

Denham's fateful decision that an employer is under no legal obligation to deal with a union whose officials have refused or failed to comply with the law injects the most serious obstacle to contracts outside the law that non-complying unions have faced. United Electric Workers is the largest Communist-dominated unit in the C. I. O. hammer and sickle constellation, and its leaders have furiously denounced the new law.

Unions in both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. camps say they will not work with a member expelled for any cause, and that constant work stoppages are to result. The law puts a check on the penchant of some unions to deceive their members and impede production through promiscuous expulsions when they feel an increase in productivity by their members is neither necessary nor desirable. An expelled member can petition N. L. R. B. for a hearing.




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